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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.



Vol. XXV

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1901

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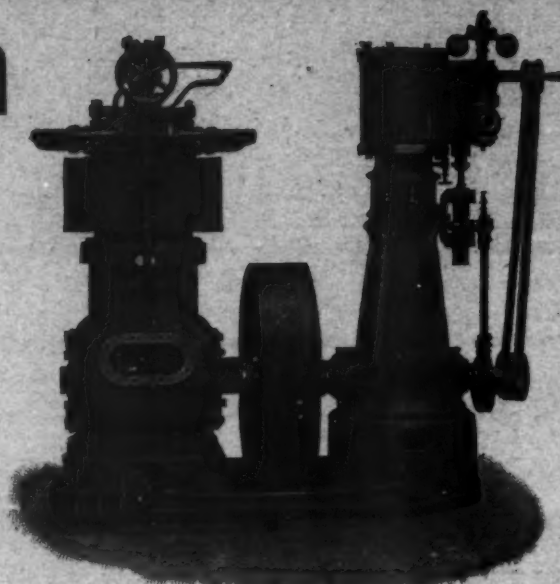
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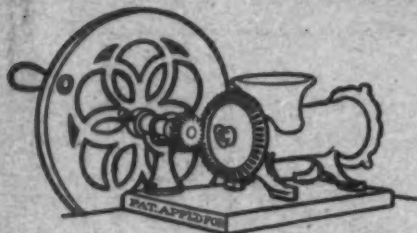
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SEE PAGE 50 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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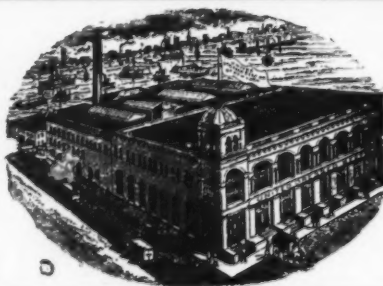
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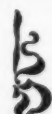
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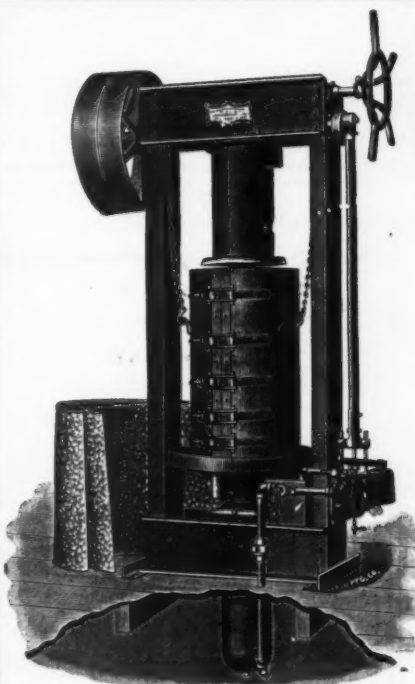
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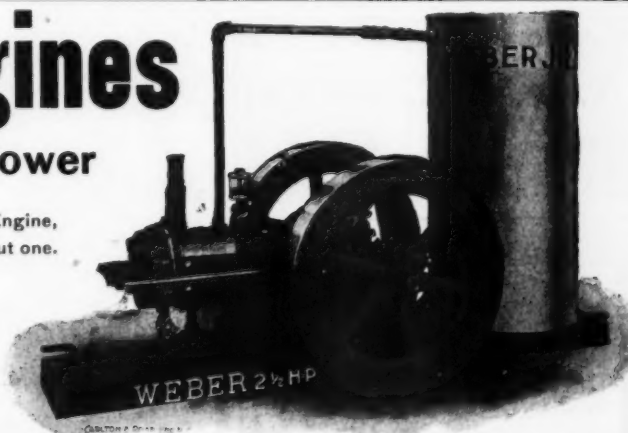
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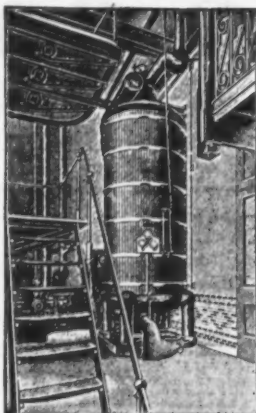
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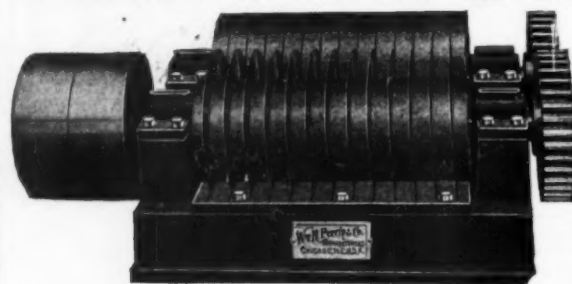
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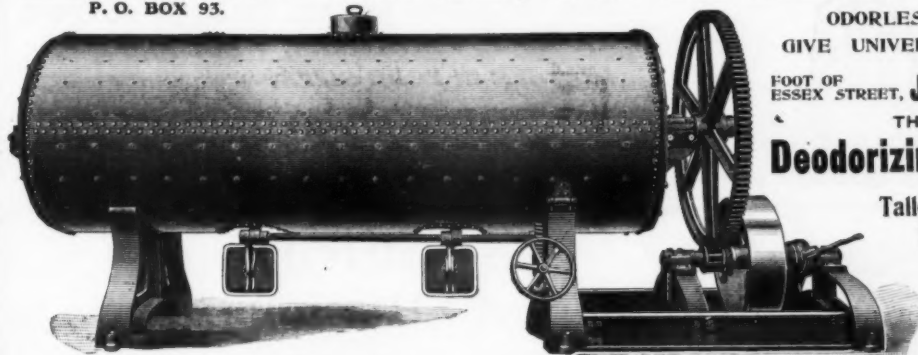
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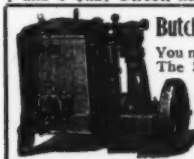
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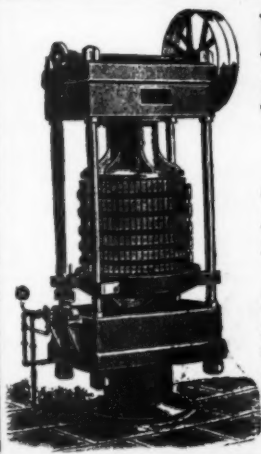
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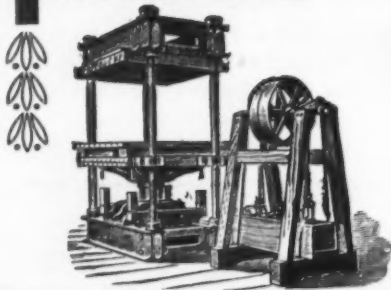
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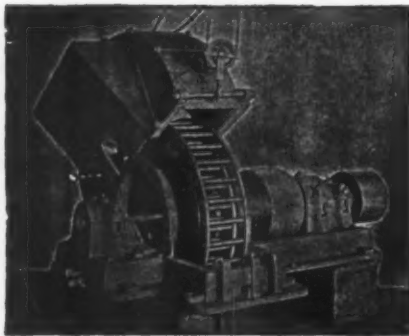
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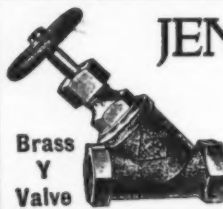
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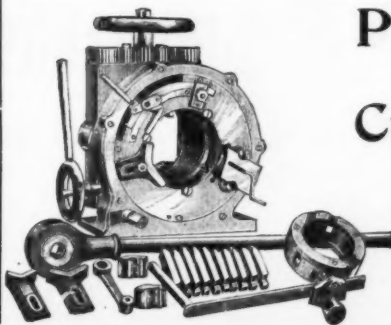
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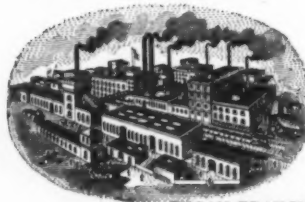
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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No. 26.

LITTLE DAMAGE TO CATTLE

Advices from the Panhandle of Texas and Western Oklahoma indicate that the recent cold snap there has had but little damaging effect on the cattle interests in those sections. In the Panhandle the season has been so dry that the cold weather will do little damage to the cattle interests.

WOLF'S CALENDAR

This is the season of calendars. Only the fittest survive. The artistic, the pretty, the dainty ones go to ornament the walls and to serve other useful purpose. The others go into the waste heaps. One that will be preserved and admired is that of the Fred. W. Wolf Company, of Chicago. It is a branch from a rosebush. Two beautiful white roses in full bloom with buds in promise are portrayed in such delicate and natural tints that one can almost imagine there is a perfume to these simulated "Queens of Flowers." Paul de Longpre was the artist.

NEW STOCK RATES

C. F. Staples, of the Minnesota Railway and Warehouse Commission, has been to Chicago, where he attended a meeting of representatives of Southern Minnesota railways at which much progress was made toward remedying the livestock rate discrimination against South St. Paul. Statistician Yapp, of the railway commission, is preparing a schedule of rates which will be submitted to the railways. These are based on the discussions at two meetings, and are already practically agreed to. They will be acted upon at another conference between representatives of the railways and the state commission.

OLEOMARGARINE HEARING

The first meeting of the House committee on agriculture was held last week and the sub-committees on appropriations, bureau of animal industry, farm and dairy products, seeds and plants, agricultural experiment stations, Department of Agriculture and miscellaneous business were appointed. Chairman Wadsworth gave notice after the matter was discussed by the committee, that on January 8, the committee would hear the wishes of the dairy and oleomargarine people as to when they would like to appear before the committee and how much time each wanted. No further business was discussed by the committee.

SPRINGER'S WONDERFUL SHEEP

Colorado has a sheep that is not only able to care for itself, but looks after the welfare of cattle as well. The animal is a product of Montana, where it was raised by John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association. It is now a pensioner on his Douglas County ranch.

During last week's biting blizzard, which cost Montana and Wyoming stockmen thousands of head of cattle, this sheep went out just as the fierce storm was brewing and rounded up the cattle in places where they could get shelter and food. With intuition that anticipated the storm warnings of the Weather Bureau, the little creature began looking after her flocks, and not a single animal refused to follow her advice.

The result was that in this instance alone she saved for the president of the National Live Stock Association more than her weight in gold would equal. Some of the members of the association say that during the blizzard of last spring two of their number were lost, and that the sheep was sent out to direct them back to the ranch house. She could tell by instinct in which direction to go, while the men were compelled to listen and then search.

"SWIFT'S CLASSIC CALENDAR"

When the new season's calendars are about due it is natural to anticipate with pleasure the offerings of some of the companies which have a reputation for artistic productions in this line. Swift & Company are always included in the enviable list. The 1902 calendar of the company is worthy company for its predecessors. It is known as "Swift's Classic Calendar" and portrays four beautiful women in the flowing draperies of the ancients—four flowers from the gardens of history. Jules Delaroche received the commission for this work and it is a credit to his ability.

CONTRACT FOR FEEDING

The Montreal Market Committee has decided to give the contract for the feeding of cattle, at the Eastern Abattoir markets to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its offer was \$2,050, which was much higher than any other tender. Two tenderers who had sent in low tenders offered to raise their offers, but the committee would not consent to such a proceeding. The C. P. R. will not supply the feed at the market, and drovers and others will pay the company back for the feed purchased.

CAPITAL STOCK DOUBLED

The Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, at a meeting of stockholders, voted to increase the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Fifty miles of tracks will be laid in and to the new yards made necessary by the building of the packinghouses of Swift & Company and Armour & Company.

GROUND BROKEN AT FORT WORTH

Ground has been broken by a large force of laborers at Fort Worth, Tex., for the two great packinghouses of Armour & Company and Swift & Company. More than 6,000,000 bricks will be used by each of the companies. Superintendent Donovan, of St. Joseph, Mo., will have charge of the construction of Swift & Company's plant. A model village will also be erected for the thousands of employees who will work in the two packinghouses.

FATTENING IDAHO CATTLE

Hank Trimble, of Lewiston Flat, Idaho, is feeding 1,000 Hereford and Durham cattle, which he will ship to the Eastern market in the latter part of February next. Mr. Trimble says he has now 800 head of cattle that he could market at an average weight of 1,400 pounds. Many other farmers on Lewiston flat are fattening steers for market. It is estimated that over 8,000 head of cattle are being fattened in that neighborhood.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 18—	1901.	1900.
Chicago	1,505,000	1,235,000
Kansas City	595,000	435,000
Omaha	385,000	300,000
St. Louis	280,000	278,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	348,500	250,000
Indianapolis	280,000	213,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	48,000	50,000
Cudahy, Wis.	128,000	100,000
Cincinnati	113,000	118,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	100,000	96,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ...	90,000	70,000
Sioux City, Iowa	150,000	110,000
St. Paul, Minn.	135,000	98,000
Louisville, Ky.	81,000	80,000
Cleveland, Ohio	70,000	68,000
Detroit, Mich.	35,000	35,000
Wichita, Kan.	23,000	21,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	30,000	.....
Bloomington, Ill.	22,500	15,000
Above and all other....	4,605,000	3,765,000

—Price Current.

IMPORTANT PRESERVATIVE DECISION

The Court of Appeals in the case of the People of the State of New York against John S. Biesecker, has rendered a decision of much interest to the manufacturers of food products. It was alleged that Mr. Biesecker, who is a dealer in dairy supplies, at 59 Murray street, had advertised for sale a preservative for butter called "preservaline," and that this preservative did not come within the protection of the law which says: "No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, any butter or other dairy products containing preservative, but this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of salt in butter or cheese, or spirituous liquors in club or other fancy cheese, or sugar in condensed milk."

The complaint alleged that the defendant advertised for sale a preservative "which was neither salt used in butter or cheese, sugar to be used in milk, nor liquors to be used in club or fancy cheese." The defense was that the statutory enactment quoted was unconstitutional and void, and the Court of Appeals decided that this position was well taken. The lower courts found for the defendant and the opinion of the Court of Appeals, written by Judge Cullen, says:

"We think that the disposition of this case by the lower courts was correct. It is not possible to define accurately the limits of the police power, the exercise of which is vested in the legislature, nor have the courts, as a rule, essayed that task further than to state in very general terms the nature and object of such power. Still the power has its limitations, and those limitations have been to a large extent determined by the process of exclusion and inclusion."

In his decision Judge Cullen reviews all the findings in food adulteration cases, and says: "From these cases the following propositions may be deduced: (1) That the legislature cannot forbid or wholly prevent the sale of a wholesome article of food; (2) That legislation intended and reasonably adopted to prevent an article being manufactured in imitation or semblance of a well-known article in common use and thus imposing upon consumers and purchasers is valid; (3) That in the interest of public health the legislature may declare articles of food not complying with a specified standard as unwholesome and forbid their sale."

Judge Cullen in telling just how far the law may go says: "I imagine that the sale and consumption of a well-known article of food or a product conclusively shown to be wholesome could not be forbidden by the legislature, even though it assumed to enact the law in the interest of public health."

The decision tears the act to pieces. It points out that the law is aimed only at preservatives and that dairy products can be doctored in any way without violating the law, so long as the adulterations are not for the purpose of preservation.

The result of the decision is that in the future it will be necessary to prove that anything that may be put in milk, butter or cheese, is injurious, before a case can be made against whoever might use it.

"Ingredients and processes may be prohibited," says the decision, "as unwholesome or causing deception, but not solely because they preserve."

THE MARKETS OF CUBA

Cuba sent the following commission to Washington to seek "concessions in the American tariff in favor of Cuba": Francisco Gamba, president; Octavio E. Davis, secretary; Miguel Mendoza, Simon Dumois, Dionisio Velasco, Luis V. Francke, Alfonso Pesant and Juan Pedro, delegates.

This commission says that Cuba needs access to the markets of the United States for the sale of its products. It is essential to its prosperity. They wish the sale of American products extended to Cuba.

As a necessary auxiliary to the promotion of this reciprocal trade, the visiting Cuban delegates submit the following:

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE PROSPERITY OF CUBA AND EXTEND THE MARKET FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Section 1. From and after the 1st day of January, 1902, Cuban molasses and raw sugar, up to No. 16 of the Dutch standard, shall be admitted in to the United States free, and all other Cuban products upon the payment of one-half the rates of duties levied and collected under the tariff laws of the United States upon similar products of the most favored nation; provided the people of Cuba comply with the following condition:

Sec. 2. The people of Cuba shall consent that from and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all products of the United States shall be admitted into Cuba upon the payment of one-half the rates of duty levied and collected under the tariff laws of Cuba upon similar products of the most favored nation. Whenever the Military Governor of Cuba shall report to the President of the United States that the people of Cuba have given such consent the President shall by proclamation declare that the rates of duties provided for in this act shall take effect in the United States and in Cuba from and after the 1st day of January, 1902.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Cuban Commission addressed a letter to the President of the Senate and one to the Speaker of the House expressing the views above stated. In it the delegates say: "We know the needs and wishes of the Cuban people."

DRAWBACK ON LARD COMPOUND

In a letter to a collector the U. S. Treasury Department states substantially, as follows:

The drawback is allowed as follows: On the exportation of lard compound, in the manufacture of which no other than imported oleostearin has been used, combined in fixed proportions, as per stated formulas, with domestic cottonseed oil, lard and tallow, or any of the said ingredients, all having been first subjected to a refining process, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

As a basis for allowance of drawback, the manufacturer must file with the collector of customs of the district in which the factory is located a sworn statement, showing the place processes, and conditions of manufacture and mode of packing for export. To such statement must be attached a sworn schedule of the several formulas under which the manufactures are conducted, the proportion of each ingredient used under the said formulas being stated. The said statement and schedule must be verified by an examination at the factory of the records and processes of manufacture, the same to be made by a competent

officer acting under the direction of the collector.

The brand of commercial designation must be marked on the respective packages and must be stated in the preliminary entry, together with the formula number under which each brand was manufactured and the percentage of oleostearin used. In all cases, a certain commercial designation having been once adopted for a given brand or quality of lard compound, it must be confined thereafter strictly to such brand or quality.

The drawback entry must show the net weights of the lard compounds of the various brands or qualities exported, and the percentage and quality of oleostearine contained in each quality, respectively, together with the aggregate weight of said oleostearine on which drawback of duties is claimed.

In liquidation, the quantity of oleostearine which may be taken as the basis for allowance of drawback, may be the quantity shown in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported quantities and commercial designations.

Samples of the exported compounds may be taken or sworn samples furnished, as ordered by the collector, for required determinations.

In case other formulas of manufacture should be adopted than those set forth in the original sworn statement and schedule filed by the manufacturer, entries may be liquidated covering the resultant products, provided that the manufacturer shall first file with the collector at the port of exportation a sworn list of the same, duly numbered for identification.

This regulation shall take the place of Treasury decision 15,501, Feb. 2, 1895, which is hereby rescinded.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

X-RAYS KILL GERMS

Boiled water and sterilized milk will soon be drinks relegated to the past and known to future generations as tediously prepared decoctions of antiquity if the latest discovery of the value of X-rays once becomes an established practice. Impure ice and food products will also be conspicuous by their absence.

It was announced recently by Dr. H. P. Pratt, an X-ray expert, with offices in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, that the Roentgen rays will kill all the microbes in the water of Lake Michigan and destroy all the infecting bacteria bred in milk. It is said that water bullets will soon read "X-ray your water," instead of "boil your water," and that instead of milk inspectors there will be X-ray machines at all milk stations, so that each can may be sterilized by exposures to the light of a Crookes tube. In those balmy days every family will have an X-ray machine or live conveniently near an X-ray laboratory.

It is suggested by Dr. Pratt, however, in view of the fact that not everyone can afford a Roentgen machine, that the city appoint a force of X-ray milk inspectors—for a fixed salary—who shall treat every quart of the creamy fluid with Roentgen rays.

Best of all, however, is the ability to kill the germs in ice. The X-ray man says that if a cake of ice were frozen on the surface of Bubbly creek in the stock yards the X-ray would be able to kill every organism it contained. It is therefore suggested that every ice company licensed to do business in Cook county be compelled to have a licensed X-ray artist in its employment to subject every cake of the frozen water to the greenish-life-destroying and health-giving light generated in the Crookes tube.

EVOLUTION OF LIVE STOCK IN KANSAS

BY MAJOR T. J. ANDERSON.

The great growth of the live stock industry in Kansas has been confined to the last quarter of a century and has been more marked than in any other State or Territory in the Union. When the territory of Kansas was opened in 1854, the Indian pony, the buffalo, an occasional herd of wild horses and a few mule teams at Ft. Leavenworth constituted the sum total of the live stock of the vast territory.

With the opening of the territory came the immigrant from the North with his work oxen, hauling his earthly possessions and an old brindle cow tied behind the wagon, while the settler from the South came with a span of mules and a riding pony, all of them "without pride of ancestry," and most of them "without hope of prosperity."

The great highways known as the "Salt Lake" and "Santa Fe" trails were traversed by immense trains of prairie schooners, each drawn by from five to ten yoke of cattle and the expert bull-whacker preceded the cow boy as one of the prominent factors of frontier life. For a number of years the settler was too busily engaged in "breaking" the prairie and improving his "claim" to lay any attention to stock raising. For five years after the opening of the territory, there were not enough good horses in Kansas to mount a company of cavalry—the patient ox did all the work. To-day there are not a dozen ox teams in the State. Like the buffalo on the great plains they are a thing of the past. A few years ago, when the silver anniversary of the opening of the Santa Fe railway was celebrated, the managers were compelled to send to the Indian Territory for an old time ox team and prairie schooner to assist in illustrating the progress made in a quarter of a century. Sanderson's "overland express" hauled by the finest teams to be had in the State of Missouri has given way to the "California limited" in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway.

After a term of years when the political turmoils had been settled and Kansas had been admitted as a state, the Kansas farmer began to pay some attention to stock raising on a small scale, and Missouri was drawn upon for such surplus stock cattle, horses and hogs as could be secured. The first pedigreed stock came from Missouri, and for several years during the Civil War "out of Missouri by Jenninson," was the popular strain in horse flesh. The man who first brought a pedigreed stable horse or shorthorn from the East, was looked upon with suspicion, and when some daring spirit finally imported a Porcheron, or Norman or a Cruickshank, he was set down as a fit subject for the insane asylum. The first Kansas steer, as I knew him, was a cross between an Arkansaw crackerjack and a Missouri runt, and, contrasted with Secretary Coburn's "Kansas Beef Steer and His Sister," looked like a Kansas sod cabin alongside of a Chicago skyscraper.

The building of the Union Pacific Railroad to Abilene in 1868 opened up the Texas trail to that point and many Texas cattle were fed and bred in eastern Kansas, and as a result the Texas cow, with horns like a serial in the New York Ledger, "to be con-

tinued" when crossed with the shorthorn or Hereford, had their horns gradually pulled in.

The climate of Kansas is peculiarly adapted to stock raising and the Kansas farmer and stockman has not been slow to take advantage of the situation, until Kansas can boast of as fine horses, cattle, swine and sheep as any other country under the sun.

A Kansas man owns a \$5,000 "white face" in service on his ranch and \$22,000 was paid a few years ago by a Kansas man for an imported cow—more money than all the cattle in Kansas were worth when I first crossed the Missouri River. These prices were not paid for show cattle, but for breeding purposes on the farm or ranch. My neighbors who started in with me in 1857 to raise a few cattle, hogs and horses and to have worked with their hands and not with their jaws, are to-day riding into town in rubber tired buggies and automobiles—the fastest horses being too slow for the man who has been raising stock in Kansas for 44 years.

There is something in Kansas corn and oats, blue glass, alfalfa, soy, beans, kaffir, and Kansas air that makes the finest hogs, the sleekest cattle, the best roadsters, and the fastest trotters. Even an occasional blast of "hot air" serves to improve the conditions.

While we don't talk much about our sheep, we have some fine flocks and the heaviest authenticated year's growth of wool ever shorn was taken from a Kansas 4-year old Merino ram, the fleece weighing 52 pounds. The heaviest eight fleeces aggregating 301½ pounds were taken from a Kansas ram, and a ewe in the same flock produced 154½ pounds of wool in six fleeces. In the early days of Kansas the Indians "raised considerable hair," but that has all been changed to raising wool.

From the half starved Indian pony of territorial days, Kansas has grown all kinds of draft and farm horses, roadsters, thorough-

breeds and trotters until the State ranks fifth in the number of horses, and in steppers has produced John R. Gentry, 2.00½; Joe Patchen, 2.01¾; Smuggler, Joe Young and the greatest trotter sire Robert McGregor, 2.17½, whose son Cresceus holds the world's record as a trotter and sire of Pansy McGregor, the fastest yearling filly, with a race record of 2.21½. If a two minute trotter is ever produced, it is dollars to doughnuts that he will come from Kansas.

The old brindle cow has been transformed into the "queen of the dairy," and in 1900 there were more than 700,000 milch cows in Kansas, butter and cheese sold to the value of nearly \$7,000,000 annually. Even the "helpful hen" has a more musical cackle than in any other region on earth, and doesn't require any kind of patent machine or fancy food to make her lay. She just lays because she can't help it "out in Kansas."

The live stock products of the State, including animals sold, slaughtered, wool clip, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs and milk sold has steadily increased from \$22,000,000 in 1881 to \$67,000,000 in 1900, aggregating in 20 years the enormous sum of \$869,394,374, while the value of live stock for the past five years aggregates nearly \$500,000,000.

Incidentally a slight absence of rain for three or four months, or a few blasts of hot air, from Texas and Missouri, such as we experienced last summer, don't create even a ripple on the surface, and no true Kansan ever gets demoralized by a little thing like a six months dry spell. The tenderfoot who would not know a Kansas grasshopper if he met the voracious beast in the public highway, is the only man who ever gets off his base and flees to his wife's relations back East. Verily Kansas is

"The thriftiest country since nature was born,

Where everything grows but the thistle and thorn,

Where everything goes but the juice of the corn,

In the beautiful Sunflower State."

LIGHT FROM SMELL

The following amusing article is taken from the Chicago Tribune:

A Chicago man proposes to make light of the Chicago Stockyards smell. The suggestion comes from Professor Frank Yount of West Jackson Boulevard. He intends to bottle some of the smell, let it ripen, and turn it loose as an illuminant.

In this he is but working along the lines as Professor Frederick P. Gorham, of Brown University, who has been making old beefsteaks and pork chops serve for gaslights in his house. Professor Gorham figured out that a gas jet gave 3 per cent. light and 97 per cent. heat. An incandescent light gave 5 per cent. light; an arc light, 11 per cent., and old Sol himself, only 27 per cent.—which is perhaps just as well. There are days in December when the whole remaining 63 per cent. is needed in heat.

But animal phosphorescence is without heat, and as he was in search of cold light Professor Gorham studied this. He visited all the butcher shops of Providence in search of overripe meat and secured some choice specimens. He soon found that a venerable piece of venison was as good as a magnesium powder for taking photographs.

In the meat he found organisms which, fed on common salt, nitrogen, and another sub-

stance, yield light from oxidation. He got his pets together in an ice box in a row of test tubes and fed them salt to their hearts' content. Now when he takes them out into a warm room they begin to glow—presumably with satisfaction—and soon become as bright as a white-hot iron bar, a small tube of them heating up a room.

Professor Gorham has gone off on a chase after a means of getting the chemical reactions without the organisms, but Professor Yount is waiting for no such millennium. There are organisms enough in the stockyards smell to light the city from the Fullerton avenue intake to the end of the drainage canal. Almost any day now he may be seen with a bag of salt down near the Halsted street lift bridge, or along the banks of Bubbly Creek, running after a particularly fine organism with a butterfly net, or casting sodium chloride at it in generous handfuls.

When the wind wafts the Bridgeport odor into his nostrils it has the effect on him a red rag has on a bull. It arouses his ambition and sends him on a mad chase after organisms. His idea is that if he can get that stockyards' smell captured, with all its living parts, and can feed it on salt and nitrogen and the other chemicals, and strain it through gelatin, and put it in an icebox, and then set it out in the air again, he will have a light that will cast a shadow even on one of B. H. John's gayest waistcoats.

THE DANGER SIGNAL TO BUTTERINE

The fight is on in Congress against oleomargarine. It is an annual fight. The whole scheme is to kill a growing industry. There are three—there usually are three or more—anti-oleomargarine bills before Congress. The "king-pin" among them is the Tawney Bill, which is published below. It is now before the Agricultural Committee of the House. Hearings on it—from the butter side—begin Jan. 8. The effort will be to shorten these hearings.

Following is the bill introduced by Representative Tawney, known as House Bill No. 4, which is directly against oleomargarine:

A BILL

To amend an act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," by increasing the tax on oleomargarine in certain cases, and to make oleomargarine and imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory or the District of Columbia and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such state or territory or the District of Columbia be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such state or territory or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character *free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.*

Sec. 2. That section eight of an Act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That upon oleomargarine, when manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or use, and colored in imitation or in the semblance of butter, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of 10 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound; Provided, That oleomargarine as defined in section two of the above-entitled act, when not colored or manufactured in imitation or in the semblance of butter, shall be entirely free from taxation. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing engraving,

issuing, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to the stamps provided for by this section."

Discussing the above bill Hon. Wm. M. Springer, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, and general attorney for the National Live Stock Association, with offices at Washington, in a letter to The National Provisioner, says in regard to the above bill introduced by Congressman Tawney of Minnesota:

"The Tawney bill will be the Dairy bill of this Congress.

"The words 'in semblance of butter' are intended to prevent the manufacture of colored oleomargarine, notwithstanding some of the ingredients might cause it to look like butter, even the slightest tinge of coloring. The first section of the bill is to overcome the original package decision of the Supreme Court, *Leisy vs. Hardin*, 135 U. S. 100-124. See also *Schollenberger vs. Pennsylvania*, 171 U. S. 1-30; in *re Rahrer*, 140 U. S. 545. I discussed this matter at length before the Senate Committee last January, and I will send a copy of my remarks. The law of the case is discussed.

"In line 11 of section one (of the Tawney bill) the words 'free from coloration or ingredients that causes it to look like butter'

The following letters have passed between the U. S. Treasury, State and Agricultural Departments:

Treasury Department, Dec. 13, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 26th and 29th ultimo, inclosing copies of dispatches from the United States consuls at Odessa and San Juan del Norte in regard to the disinfection of the hides of neat cattle invoiced for shipment to the United States from their consular districts.

In regard thereto, I have to state that this Department has consulted with the Secretary of Agriculture in the matter, and I enclose herewith, for the information of said consular officers, copies of a letter from that officer, from which it will be seen that no specific formula can be prescribed for curing hides by means of salt and arsenic. He states that the words "dry salted" are not intended to apply to the condition of the salt when applied, but to the condition of the hide after curing; that in curing hides by this process with salt they are first covered with salt and left in that condition until the salt has had time to penetrate the hide, then they are thoroughly dried and are in condition to be shipped; that hides to be cured with arsenic are either covered with dry arsenic or are immersed for a sufficient time in an arsenic solution to be penetrated with the arsenic and are then dried, and that it may be presumed the handlers will see that there is sufficient arsenic in the solution, as, if there is not, the hides will undergo decomposition and be damaged.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

To the Secretary of State.

Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in-

are intended to authorize the states to absolutely prohibit the importation and sale in a state of colored oleomargarine. This has recently been done in Pennsylvania, Act of May 29, 1901, which punishes by fine of \$500 and imprisonment for 12 months in jail, for second conviction for selling colored oleomargarine. The Tawney Bill will, if passed, make the Pennsylvania statute the law of the United States in that State."

What is needed is a campaign of agitation and roll it up to members from their districts. It is common knowledge that the members favoring the Grout bill in the last Congress were mostly acting under heavy local pressure from farmers, who were influenced by the dairy butter people. Petitions and letters by the thousands were poured in upon members, and they could not resist the pressure. The sentiment in their districts which opposes such legislation should also be rolled up against those members. Scores of Congressmen oppose the very bill for which they voted under the whip.

NEW PACKING PLANT

The new plant of the Max Hahn Packing Co., Dallas, Tex., is almost ready for operation. The old plant was destroyed by fire in August. The capacity of the new plant will be 400 cattle and 600 hogs per week. It is if the most modern construction and will run to its full capacity.

HIDE DISINFECTION

closing two letters, dated the 26th and 29th ultimo, from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of dispatches from United States consuls at Odessa and San Juan del Norte with reference to formulas for the disinfection of hides by means of salt and arsenic.

With relation to this matter, I would say that I do not consider it necessary to require any particular formula to be used. The Department intended, in making its recommendations for recognizing hides which had been dry salted and arsenic cured as disinfected, to cover all dry hides which have been first salted and then dried or which have been first poisoned with arsenic and then dried and in both cases shipped to this country in a dry condition. I think perhaps the expression "dry salted" has been misunderstood. The word "dry" was not intended to apply to the condition of the salt when applied, but to the condition of the hide after curing. In curing hides by this process with salt they are first covered with salt and left in that condition until the salt has had time to penetrate the hide, then they are thoroughly dried and are in condition to be shipped. Hides to be cured with arsenic are either covered with dry arsenic or are immersed for a sufficient time in an arsenic solution to be penetrated with the arsenic and then dried. It may be presumed the handlers will see that there is sufficient arsenic in the solutions, as, if there is not, the hides will undergo decomposition and be damaged.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the hide poison mentioned as being in use at Buenos Ayres, and the solution known as "arsenico de potasa," may be accepted as suitable for this purpose, provided they are used by experienced and reputable persons or firms.

Very respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

SOAPS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Consul S. Listoe, writing from Rotterdam in regard to soaps and the chance of selling such products in the Netherlands says:

Shaving Soap

The soaps used by the barbers and by the few that shave themselves are principally cream and powder of French manufacture. In the cheaper barber shops, where the workman gets his shave and where a lower tariff prevails (shaving 2 to 2 1-2 American cents and hair cutting from 4 to 6 American cents), cakes of soap of Dutch manufacture are used.

The wholesale price of the French perfumed cream shaving soap is, for twelve porcelain boxes, each containing a little over an ounce of soap, from 6 to 12 florins (\$2.40 to \$4.80); and for a dozen boxes, each containing a little over half an ounce, and from 4 to 6 florins (\$1.60 to \$2.40). The price of the powder is from \$1.20 to \$1.80 per dozen boxes. The shaving soaps in cakes of Dutch manufacture sells from 9 to 12 American cents per pound.

The retail prices for the porcelain boxes of perfumed shaving cream are: Full boxes, 30 to 60 American cents; half boxes, 20 to 30 American cents. Shaving soap is sold at 4 American cents per cake. Persons shaving themselves buy their soap in stores or barber shops at retail prices.

The barbers generally buy their soaps either direct from the manufacturers in France or through their agents in Holland and Belgium. Traveling men and agents of the manufacturers regularly call at the principal barber shops to solicit orders and furnish advertising matter.

Duties on Soap

The import duties on soaps entering the Netherlands are as follows, per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds):

	Florins.
Perfumed and transparent soaps, ..4=	\$1.60
Other hard soaps.....2=	.80
Other soft soaps.....1=	.40
Creoline soap.....2=	.80
Dry soap, in packages. .5 per cent ad valorem.	

Soap powder, not perfumed, pays the same duty as "other hard soaps."

How to Introduce American Soaps

The best means of advertising shaving soaps is to furnish the fashionable shaving parlors with attractive advertising signs to adorn the walls and show windows. These, when placed properly, always attract attention.

Generally speaking, American articles are favorably looked upon here, and the excellent qualities of our manufactures are duly appreciated.

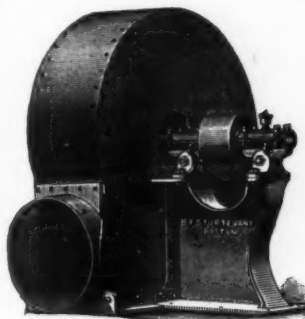
No statistics exist as to the quantity of shaving soap used or imported annually; the amount must, however, be considerable, considering that this country is thickly populated.

SUPPLY OF HIDES AND GOATS SKIN

Some very curious and interesting information is given in the recently published report of the Department of Agriculture, says the St. Louis Shoe and Leather Gazette, on sources of the agricultural imports of the United States for the five years from 1896 to 1900 inclusive.

EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR
FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



133.

AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

Much more general information prevails concerning imports of manufactures than of products of the soil. If the average citizen were asked to name the country which sent to the United States the greatest amount of such products, there would be much wild guessing.

Brazil—"where the nuts come from"—has that distinction. Of course, coffee is the principal article imported, the average yearly value being \$43,418,000. This was 64 per cent. of all the coffee brought into the country in value, and 74 per cent. in quantity. Brazil also ranks third in the value of goatskins sent to us, and eighth in value of hides of cattle.

The chief sources of the supply of goatskins, the raw materials for shoe and glove kid, are as follows, fractions in per cent. omitted: British East Indies, 19 per cent.; France, 12 per cent.; Brazil, 9 per cent.; United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland), 7 per cent.; Mexico, 7 per cent.; Russia, 6 per cent.; Aden (East Africa), 5 per cent.; China, 4 per cent.; Argentina, 4 per cent.; Germany, 4 per cent.; Africa (besides Aden and French Africa), 3 per cent.; Venezuela, 2 per cent.; Turkey, 2 per cent.; French Africa, 2 per cent.; Austria, 2 per cent.; and 47 other countries, clear down to Cuba, which sent an average of \$17 worth a year. One per cent. was about \$150,000,000 worth, from which the respective values can be approximated.

The large proportion tabulated as coming from the United Kingdom, of course, is composed of reshipments of skins from India and elsewhere. England has not a high rank as an original producer of goatskins.

The average yearly value of goatskins is curiously near the value of hides of cattle imported, the amounts being respectively \$15,577,000 and \$15,551,000.

In hides, Argentina is the leading source of supply, sending us a yearly average of \$2,847,000 worth, or 18 per cent. of the total imports. The British East Indies send us 14 per cent.; United Kingdom 10 per cent.; Uruguay, 8 per cent.; Venezuela, Germany, Can-

ada and Brazil, each about 5 per cent.; Mexico, 4 per cent.

The above details deal entirely with values. The relative rank of the different countries shifts some when quantity is considered. The average price per pound of goatskins in 1896 was 21.6 cents. In 1900 it was 26.8 cents, an increase of over 22 per cent.

The comparative quality of goatskins can be shown by comparing the quantity and value of the imports from each country. Brazil, for instance, sends only 5 per cent. of the total amount in weight, but that 5 per cent. is worth 9 per cent. of the total value. On the other hand, the United Kingdom sends nearly 9 per cent. in amount, which is worth only 7 per cent. of the total value. But the difference in value can, of course, be gotten at more directly from a comparison of current market prices.

The total quantity of goatskins imported increased from 46,747,000 pounds in 1896 to 81,998,000 pounds in 1900—an astonishing increase, over 75 per cent.

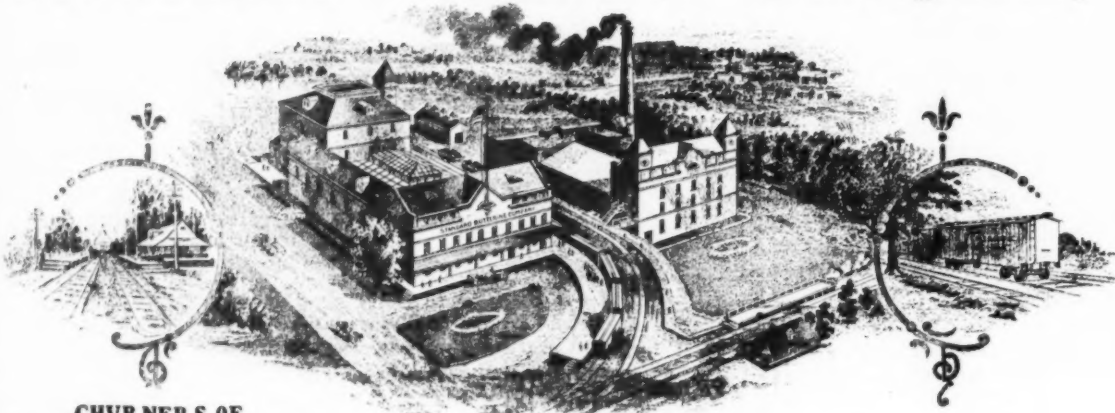
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Write us for Prices on our **BAKERS' DELIGHT** A superb shortening substitute for creamery or dairy butter.

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Profits in Details

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

The National Provisioner

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

150 Nassau Street, New York

TRADE GLEANINGS

A small pork packing plant will be established at Pullman, Idaho.

Kistler, Lest & Co., Boston, Mass., will erect a tannery at Elkins, W. Va.

The pork packing plant of Frank E. Williams, St. Johns, N. B., Can., was damaged by fire.

The Glenwood Mountain Land and Cattle Co., Sevier County, Utah, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The American Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., has been organized to manufacture fertilizers, etc., by John H. Kehoe, C. E. Denholm and others.

The Kleena Company, Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture soaps, refine oils, etc., by Albert R. Palmer, E. B. Hawkins and J. R. Turner.

THE FOOD OF THE ENGLISH RUSTIC By "A Pastoral Observer."

In the only heart of the country left to the home counties, so far from the appurtenances of town life that the rattle of railway trains can only be heard faintly when the wind is in a certain quarter, or the night very still, you may find, even yet, genuine rustics. They are old folks, full of old wisdom and old civility, and they dwell among a younger folk full of new information, and infinitely less civil. It is strange and unreasonable that after a few years' study of the primers of the board school, harmless enough little books, a man should find it derogatory to give you a civil "Good evening" as you pass, but he does. It is indeed to be doubted that he draws very great profit for his new information; for while you can talk to the old folks by the hour, and learn from them, you cannot talk at all to the younger, much less learn from them. They are only interested in the things that do not matter; they despise the country and their work in it, and are forever hankering to get away to the town.

The introduction of this new food for the rustic's mind has been followed very naturally by the introduction of new food for his body. He lives in the midst of home-grown plenty. The fattening bullock and the fattening wether browse away the peaceful days in the meadows round his cottage; you may hear the patter of the milk into the pail, or the gurgle of the churn as you pass the farmstead; the hen is forever informing you with raucous, importunate triumph that she has laid a fresh egg; the squeaking of the eager pig over his filling trough assures you that he is about to do his best to become streaky. The very woodlands are thronged with munching rabbits, fattening themselves for the stew. As the fine air awakes the appetite, a hundred sights of food—wholesome, home-grown food—gladden the eye. A woman shopping in the provision department of the universal provider is less confronted by the raw material of her breakfast, lunch, and dinner than is the rustic about his daily tasks. Yet the rustic eats of none of these things.

He sees the lamb eat its patient way to the wether, and on its second birthday—a ridiculous age, from the point of view of mutton, at which to kill a sheep—driven to the far-away railway station, to make the inferior, half-grown English mutton which the Lon-

don butcher sells at an excellent profit. He sees the calf grow a bullock and follow the wether, the sucking pig grow a porker and follow the bullock; their mutton, their beef, and their bacon are not for him. His mutton never comes from the adjoining meadow—it comes up the oceans, from the bottom of the world, from Australia and New Zealand; his beef comes from Canada, or, corned in a tin, from Australia; his bacon comes from a factory in Denmark or Holland. He milks the cows, his daughters churn the butter and press the cheese—but he does not drink the milk or eat the butter and cheese; they accompany the wether, the bullock, and the porker on their journey by rail. His milk, a curious by-product of the beetroot, comes in a tin from Switzerland; his cheese comes from America; and his butter, preserved by boric acid, comes from Denmark, neat pound slabs wrapped in paper adorned with a picture of a cow and a pail. He gazes at the rabbit the woodsides, pausing from its gambols to munch, with lack-lustre eye, warmed by no happy feeling that it is devouring flesh-forming products; he knows that it, too, when the time comes, will take the train to London. The rabbit he eats comes from Australia, boiled, in a tin. Saddest of all, the importunate clamour of the triumphant hen thrills him with no thought of new-laid eggs for breakfast; his eggs come in boxes of many a gross from Denmark, each egg stamped with a hieroglyphic in royal purple. Nowadays the village shop is indeed a sight for patriot eyes.

But the picture has its brighter side; if, on the one hand, the rustic gathers his necessities from the ends of the world, and scraps of pork and a few vegetables are the only English food he tastes, civilization with its facilities of carriage brings him many luxuries. The lost seasoning herbs, lost, that is, to cottage gardens, come to him, dried in packets, to season his Canadian beefsteak pie with its crust of American flour. Fish is no longer the diet only of those who dwell in towns or by the sea. The salmon and the lobster, forked from the pictured tin, and flanked by the tinned tomato from the plains of Lombardy, enrich his simple supper; and the her- ring, tinned in the form of bloater paste, gives a most exquisite relish to his bread and New Zealand dripping. He, too, no less than the intelligent artisan in his slum, can diagnose at a glance the symptoms of ptomaine and verdigris poisoning; and the tin-collector finds the village dust-heap his richest mine.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

**Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings,
Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.**

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports from the Atlantic ports of pork, meats and lard for week ended December 21, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK BARRELS.		
	Week Dec. 21, 1901	Week Dec. 22, 1900	Nov. 1 to Dec. 21, 1901.
U. Kingdom.....	731	1,719	6,674
Continent.....	459	639	3,349
S. & C. Amer.....	155	1,100	2,134
W. Indies.....	800	1,772	7,611
B. N. Am. Col.....	133	.....	666
Other countries..	2	44	129
Totals.....	2,280	5,274	20,563

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom....	12,722,144	18,202,144	95,627,319
Continent.....	1,445,678	3,150,460	10,342,553
S. & C. Amer....	304,125	290,000	1,522,605
W. Indies.....	352,550	244,250	1,325,704
B. N. Am. Col..	1,200	.....	14,375
Other countries..	14,000	17,025	49,450
Totals.....	14,839,697	21,909,879	108,882,006

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom....	4,768,276	7,621,108	34,481,032
Continent.....	3,560,839	5,611,605	40,264,044
S. & C. Amer....	438,560	515,970	3,440,930
W. Indies.....	236,390	506,835	2,054,550
B. N. Am. Col..	.....	.....	15,534
Other countries..	2,160	19,320	275,530
Totals.....	9,015,225	14,274,838	80,531,620

Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Hams and bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,909	6,385,025	3,814,120
Boston.....	311	4,182,700	1,391,317
Portland, Me....	.....	1,538,215	611,505
Philadelphia....	.....	798,525	1,235,875
Baltimore.....	.....	201,057	857,776
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	699,272
Newport News... New Orleans.... Montreal..... St. John, N. B..	..... ..... ..... .....	..... 172,025 1,562,150	..... 47,400 357,960
Totals.....	2,280	14,839,697	9,015,225

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1 to Dec. 21, 1901.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 22, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork pounds....	4,112,600	6,632,400	2,519,800
Bacon & hams, pounds.....	108,882,006	114,099,199	5,217,193
Lard, pounds....	80,531,620	81,443,043	911,423

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Receipts of hogs were moderate for the day and their prices 5 to 10 higher. The products, after the sharp advance of the day before under large speculative buying and easily controlled stocks against "short" interests, opened to-day buoyant and went up further sharply. It is a position that can be easily swept upward; indeed that almost any high prices are possible in the new year. But the falling off in receipts of hogs is due to the holiday week and there may be some reactions for the products, temporarily.

Cottonseed Oil

The sharp advance in lard yesterday and to-day makes sellers of the oil very careful over selling. Higher prices are asked all around, and even the attempted bear pressure over offerings from the mills is stayed. Exporters are quiet and the fact that compound makers are for the present supplied gives a quiet buying interest. With ordinary demands the oil would be much higher at once. Sales in New York of off grade yellow at 40. It is doubtful if prime yellow could be had in any considerable quantity at 41 for any delivery.

Tallow

The weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city went in at 6. Market stronger on the lard situation and well sold up stocks of nice grades. City, hhds. at 6 1-8, and 6 bid.

Oleo Stearine

Strong with 11 bid and more money asked.

BUTTER'S DEBAUCH OF CONGRESS

The House Committee on Agriculture at its meeting on Dec. 13 instructed its chairman, Mr. Wadsworth, to invite the dairy interests to appear before the committee Jan. 8, 1902, and state their wishes as to dates and number of hearings they desire on the Tawney, Henry and other oleomargarine bills, now before the committee. These are substantially the Grout bills of the last Congress.

If the manufacturers of oleomargarine desire to be heard in opposition to those bills they should make application therefor at the time of the above designated committee meeting of Jan. 8, 1902. The above statement is on the authority of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

It is evidently the intention of the dairy interests to hasten the Tawney bill—upon which they have agreed to concentrate their efforts—to final passage at the earliest time practicable. Unless something is done this Tawney bill will be before the Senate early in the session. A majority of the committees on agriculture of both houses has been secured pledged to anti-oleomargarine legislation. Whether the conservative good sense and fairness of the Senate will prevail over the unscrupulous fanaticism of the House remains to be seen. The cotton oil, livestock and oleomargarine makers had better "get a move on" or they will wake up at a critical period of the game. There is still hope for defeating this hostile legislation, but it will take quick, sharp, decisive campaigning of the direct sort. The National Provisioner sounds the warning. The bolt is not yet shot, and this crooked bill engineering may yet be jocked.

While it may seem next to impossible to

stem the tide in the House, there should be enough good law and other sense left in the Senate for a rallying ground. It is your affair. Get to work on it or shut shop. That is the rude way of putting a serious, plain case.

SWIFT'S XMAS GLADNESS

Swift & Company gave each married man in their employ a fat Christmas turkey. The following notice posted at the packinghouse at the Union Stock Yards conveyed the news. It said:

EACH MARRIED MAN IN OUR EMPLOY SIX MONTHS AND OVER WILL BE GIVEN A CHRISTMAS TURKEY, AFTER WORKING HOURS TO-DAY BETWEEN 12.30 AND 6.30 P. M.

The same liberality was followed in the company's South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul and East St. Louis plants. Fully 10,000 turkeys were thus given and a full holiday in which to enjoy the gift. The single men got other gifts suitable to their lonely estate. Each member of the big clerical force got a \$5 gold piece. Thus was \$23,000 worth of Xmas gladness distributed.

CHRISTMAS CHEER AT LIBBY'S

The "full dinner pail" and a Christmas holiday was the order at Libby, McNeil & Libby's big canning plant, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The company gave each of its 1,800 employees a big, fat turkey and a plum pudding for their Xmas dinner. The men, with light hearts, bore their curious loads home to their expectant families, who were made very happy by this bountiful generosity.

S. & S. Co. Killing Hogs

The big Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant began killing hogs on Christmas eve. Chief hog buyer, Harry Booth, kept his eye skinned for the best stock for the swine executioner.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

Wm. W. Lindsay, Detroit, Mich., may erect a refinery at Birmingham, Ala.

The Cleveland Milling Co., Cleveland, Tenn., contemplates installing cottonseed oil mill.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The John A. Smith Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated, to manufacture fertilizers, etc.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Mt. Pleasant Pure Ice Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex., capital \$12,000, has been incorporated.

The Indianola Ice, Light & Power Co., Indianola, I. T., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN KANSAS OYSTER

Millions of petrified oyster shells can be gathered up forty miles south of Barton County. That was when Kansas was an inland sea. When the protracted drought of the year 4234, 101 B. C., struck Kansas it found the oyster unprepared. When the sea dwindled until it was little bigger than a good sized frog pond the Kansas oyster held on, feeling sure there would be plenty of rain in the spring. The rain didn't come, and

the oysters died and left their shells to turn to stone. Now, if the proper water mixture can be made in Barton County, it will simply be bringing the oyster back to the home of his ancestors. In future days it is possible that we can eat Kansas fresh oysters from the half shell, yanking them out of their beds in the early morning instead of out of the can.

To insure the oyster and his drink of water a ditch from a nearby river will be dug wide. The flood waters in the rain season will run down this from the mountain side and make an artificial lake. The lake when filled will be about seven miles wide on an average, and nearly fourteen miles long. It will be the greatest artificial body of water in the United States, and probably in the world.

The water in the lake will vary in depth from three to thirty feet. There will be groves of trees planted about the lake; hotels, bath houses and boating houses will be built upon its borders. The waters will be stocked with fish and the surplus waters used to irrigate a tract of over one-half million acres of land.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

DECEMBER 21.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	23,000	1,500
Kansas City	600	9,000	500
Omaha	300	9,000	.....

DECEMBER 23.

Chicago	18,000	40,000	20,000
Kansas City	4,000	12,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	7,000	800
St. Louis	1,000	7,000	1,500

DECEMBER 24.

Chicago	3,000	29,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	10,000	1,000
Omaha	1,500	10,000	1,500
St. Louis	3,000	4,000	200

*Holiday.

DECEMBER 25.

DECEMBER 26

Chicago	12,500	16,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	1,000
Omaha	1,000	4,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,500	3,000	1,000

DECEMBER 27.

Chicago	4,500	19,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	1,000
Omaha	1,500	6,000	500
St. Louis	1,000	4,500	500

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

A YULETIDE REFLECTION

The year 1901 is closing; with it is closing the first year of the twentieth century. Ere we go to press again the second New Year of the new century will have dawned with all of its bright hopes and happy prospects. With every great business of this country we feel that we see the golden hued sun of promise rising in the gateway of a prosperous year. We look back over the eventful year just closing and, through it, over the years immediately behind it. Through them all The National Provisioner has steadily battled for the integrity of the American packinghouse, its allied trades and for our honest food products. The National Provisioner has been behind the gun on its own account a bit and has justified its right to the high esteem in which it is held by our food and allied industries.

The National Provisioner has, like the great industries it represents, breasted the storms which swept down through the closing years of this century and it turns to congratulate its friends upon the genuine prosperity which has been enjoyed by the whole country this year. A critical analysis of the elements of trade and of industry indicates that the floodtide of prosperity is not yet reached. Our commercial and financial conditions are sound. The underlying factors are healthful and they will naturally tend to keep them sound for at least the next three years. Such conditions are pleasant and their existence assuring.

Under these circumstances The National Provisioner feels that the Yuletide was full of joy. We now bow adieu to 1901, the first year of the twentieth century and let our sorrows and successes mingle together in the fruitful past.

THE NEW WEDGE OF COMMERCE

The ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty by an almost unanimous vote of a pretty full Senate indicates that its provisions will be acceptable to the American people from an American standpoint.

The nomenclature of the treaty being acceptable to our country, the next thing is as to its importance from a commercial standpoint.

This Isthmian Canal cuts the earth in two. It enables vessels to go direct from the great land areas of the East to those of the West without bending thousands of miles out of their course. It also enables our own domestic commerce to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific without circumnavigating another continent to do so. It makes such a

run as that of the battleship "Oregon," in time of war, needless, and adds to the shortening of the trips of ships of war and of peace the advantages and the lessened cost of voyages.

What this new waterway means to the commerce of the United States and to the States of Central and South America is a matter for roseate speculation, but the whole situation is pregnant with benefits to the whole world of trade.

The building of the canal will take time and immense capital. Its construction is fraught with diplomatic dangers unless wise diplomacy prevails. The mere fact that Great Britain is the only European party to the treaty, and is an applauder of our position will counteract upon others, and every move of us two will be naturally watched by every other power. This canal will be a revolution in trade distribution and development.

MR. CLEVELAND AS ARBITRATOR

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has accepted the seat tendered him on the Commission mutually appointed by the leaders of capital and labor to arbitrate the disputes which may arise between those two great industrial forces.

If this tribunal be a success it may form a basis for the fair and amicable adjustment of packing house and other trade labor wars.

The final adjustment, under this character of committee, is by the public. The committees of twelve each of capital and labor—present and watch their principals' interests. The committee of citizens really settles the dispute. It is easier then for the general public to get in behind and to back it. Arbitration is the spirit of the age, because it is fair and just. Mr. Cleveland is one of the thirteen citizens on the Commission.

PURE FOOD LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The vital clause of New York's pure food law is declared unconstitutional. Some time ago the Agricultural Department of the State of New York lost its suit in the case it brought against John S. Biesecker for the advertising of certain preservatives for milk, etc., The State appealed. The Court of Appeals handed down its decision last week. The "people" again lost. The court holds that the section of the New York State pure food law, which makes it unlawful to advertise or sell a preservative of butter or any other dairy product is unconstitutional. The court also declares as unconstitutional any State law which prohibits the sale of a healthful food substance or any substance which contains no ingredient deleterious to the human health.

The decision seems to be clean and sweeping,

but the New York State Agricultural Department may neglect to see it in that light.

About half the lawmakers of the country ought to have a committee of doctors setting on their heads while a committee of lawyers are setting on their bills, to see if both are sound.

It remains now to be seen what the pure food law administrators will do about preventing the use and sale of harmless preservatives. Old Nick is expectant to see which way he is to be whipped around the stump.

THE SLAUGHTER TEST ANALYZED

It is a good beef saying that the same steer cannot take both the live and the dead prize.

In the great slaughter test at Chicago, the grand championship sweepstake prize steer, "The Woods Principal," weight 1,643 pounds, in the slaughter test yielded 66.99 per cent. of beef, 5.78 per cent. of fat, and 6.20 per cent. of hides, while the graded short horn, "Robert Bruce," dressed 68.57 per cent. of beef, 9.38 per cent. of fat and 5 per cent. hide. Six others of the fifty-one contestants dressed a higher percentage of beef than the winner. Five of these six steers scoring a higher per cent. of beef than the champion steer yielded a much higher per cent. of fat, and five of them a lower per cent. of hide than the prize sweepstakes animal. While the champion ship steer yielded 5.78 per cent. of fat, those beeves scoring a higher yield of meat over him gave 8.00, 9.35, 7.26, 4.06, 8.21 and 8.84 per cent. of fat, and while "The Woods Principal" yielded 6.20 per cent. of hide, his top rivals gave a yield of 6.58, 5.00, 5.78, 5.24, 6.08 and 5.12 per cent. of hide in the respective order of the above fat percentages.

Fat is cheaper than meat, and hides, as a rule, much dearer. It thus becomes a question as to whether the steer yielding the highest percentages of meat and hides is not really the most profitable steer for abattoir purposes. The butcher would desire the beef animal. The abattoir must look to the by-products, as his greatest profits are from that source.

EXPERIMENTING ON BEEF

The feeding and finishing of beef and pork for market has received more thought and consideration during the last nine months than it has for many years past. The high prices for everything in the meat making line has made it so. All sorts of experiments have been and are being made to find suitable substitutes for costly corn for fattening and finishing abattoir live stock. While the Southern farmer is giving renewed attention to pumpkins, turnips, bran, cow peas, and other cattle and hog rations, the Californians are feeding sugar beet pulp to range cattle. The corn standard product is liable to meet a variegated substitute in the market, as the various kinds of finished cattle come forward to the killing floors.

TRICHINAE IN GERMANY

BY DR. CH. WARDELL-STILES.

NUMBER OF TRICHINAE INSPECTORS IN GERMANY

The number of trichina inspectors in Germany is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 100,000. In connection with the estimates, and also in connection with the outbreaks, it is necessary first to understand that a sharp line should be drawn between two different classes of these workers. This point, which not a few persons have overlooked, is of considerable importance.

First.—We must distinguish those inspectors who are stationed at regular official inspection offices, such as in slaughterhouses, and who are under the constant supervision of a higher inspector. These persons give up practically their entire working time to this duty, and they work in the cities and larger towns.

Second.—We must distinguish those inspectors who follow some other line of work as a vocation (physicians, druggists, teachers, butchers, blacksmiths, etc.) and who take up the trichina inspection simply as an incidental source of income. For the most part, these men and women are scattered over the country and country towns, but are not so numerous in cities. They work independently and are not subject to the daily control undergone by the first class. They are officially licensed (after an examination) to do the work, and, like all other trichina inspectors, are subject to a triennial re-examination in the theory and practice of their duties. While many of these persons are undoubtedly conscientious in their work, and fully able to carry it on, it is but natural that many of them should be less expert and in some instances intellectually inferior to the trichina inspectors employed in regular inspection offices. It may be expected, therefore, that more errors will occur in the inspection as conducted by this second class of workers than by the first, for sometimes days or weeks, perhaps months, pass between their inspections. From the published statistics it can not be determined how many inspectors in Germany belong to the first and how many to the second class.

According to the statistics the number of inspectors employed, the number of hogs examined, and the number of trichinous hogs found, for the years 1886-1896, are for Prussia alone as follows:

Number of inspectors, number of hogs inspected, and number of hogs found trichinous, 1886-1896.			
Year.	No. Insptors.	No. hogs inspected.	No. hogs found trichinous.
1886	22,930	4,834,898.5	2,114
1887	23,207	5,486,416.5	2,776
1888	23,836	6,051,249.5	3,111
1889	24,030	5,500,678.5	3,026
1890	24,454	5,590,510	1,756
1891	24,586	6,550,182	2,187
1892	25,816	6,234,559	2,085
1893	26,855	6,251,766	1,422
1894	26,881	6,895,222	1,393
1895	27,089	7,752,171	1,531
1896	27,602	8,759,496	1,877

It is interesting to compare these Prussian statistics of the number of trichina inspectors with the statistics of the regular army of the United States. According to the Official Army Register for 1897 the total number of officers and enlisted men (exclusive of the retired list) of the United States Army was 28,238. The number of enlisted men provided for

by law was 25,000. Thus for Prussia alone the trichina inspection force in 1895 was almost as large (27,089) as the entire Regular Army of the United States, and during the years 1892-1895 the number of Prussian trichina inspectors was greater than the number of enlisted men then authorized by law for the United States army.

Comparing the total population of Prussia (December 2, 1895), given at 31,855,123, with the number of inspected hogs and the number of trichina inspectors employed, we find an average per capita of nearly one-fourth of an inspected hog (0.2433); we also find that Prussia employed (1895) one trichina inspector for approximately every 1,176 inhabitants. Comparing the number of inspectors, the number of hogs inspected, and the number of trichinous hogs found, we note that each inspector examined on an average 286 hogs, and that it took on an average about 17.69 inspectors to find each trichinous hog. In this computation the best available (official) Prussian statistics have been taken as basis. The American pork is evidently not included in the above statistics of hogs. If we extend these statistics to the total number of inhabitants in the German Empire, given December 2, 1895, at 52,279,701, we find that on a basis of the Prussian inspection (1 inspector to 1,176 inhabitants), assuming the same conditions (which, by the way, do not actually exist), there would be about 44,455 trichina inspectors.

As a matter of fact, the above computation does not prove that 44,455 would be the number of inspectors necessary to have examined the pork consumed in Germany in 1895, since it leaves out of consideration a number of important factors, viz: The number of hogs one inspector can examine in a year, hence the number of inspectors which would have been actually necessary for the inspection of the number of hogs given; the number of hogs slaughtered, but not inspected; the amount of imported meat, etc. The above estimate would make the total number of hogs about 12,700,000. The Imperial health office in 1898 estimated the annual killing at 14,000,000 hogs. Accepting this latter estimate, and comparing the average number (286) hogs examined in Prussia by each inspector, we obtain an estimate of 48,951 trichina inspectors for the Empire, calculating upon the Prussian basis. Still, this can not be looked upon as exact. If the work were centralized, so that it could be systematized, 3,000 microscopists of class No. 1 could easily examine all the hogs slaughtered in Germany, even upon the basis of a low number of examinations daily. Scattering the slaughtering over such a large area necessarily results in the licensing of a greater number of inspectors.

Accordingly, respecting the number of microscopists required, the general principle may be laid down that this is more dependent upon the number of places at which slaughtering occurs than it is upon the number of hogs slaughtered, and that the fewer the places of slaughtering, the fewer inspectors will be required, even by an increase in the number of animals slaughtered.

This general principle is exceedingly important in considering the proposition that the

United States Department of Agriculture should introduce an obligatory trichina inspection of all hogs slaughtered in America. For it is immediately evident that if all of the hog killing for the entire country could be concentrated at the registered abattoirs, we should have to deal only with inspectors of class No. 1. The organization would, therefore, be comparatively easy, for a few thousand inspectors constantly employed could accomplish the work. This concentration, however, would be impossible. Hogs will continue to be killed on farms and in country towns; hence, when anyone proposes that the Department of Agriculture should introduce a universal inspection, he practically demands that a large army of trichina inspectors of class No. 2 should be appointed and distributed over the immense area of the United States. Quite aside from the legal complications, it should first be inquired whether such a plan is practicable from a purely hygienic standpoint, and for this inquiry we must turn first of all to the German statistics.

Expense of Trichinae Inspection in Germany

It is impossible to present any official statistics of the expense of this system for the entire German Empire, although several comparative estimates may be cited. Wasserfuhr (1892) gives an interesting account of the expenses for Berlin, Prussia. Taking these estimates as basis, we may compute what the approximate expense of the system for the entire German Empire would be, assuming that the Berlin conditions applied to all places.

The number of swine slaughtered and examined at the Central Slaughterhouse at Berlin during the year was estimated at 450,000. The microscopists received 55 pfennigs for the examination of each hog, making a total of 252,450 marks (Wasserfuhr gives it as 247,500 marks). The total amount of salaries paid to 6 chiefs, 12 deputy chiefs, and 50 sample takers is given at 95,850 marks. Upon this basis the salaries alone for inspecting 450,000 hogs amounted to 348,300 marks (\$82,895.40), or 0.7588 mark (\$0.18) per hog. Extending this estimate to the 14,000,000 annual kill for Germany, we find that the 55 pfennigs per head due the microscopists amounts to 7,700,000 marks (\$1,832,600), while the 0.2088 mark per head due to the other employees mentioned amounts to 2,923,200 marks (\$695,721.60); total, 10,623,200 marks (\$2,528,321.60). In this estimate no allowance is made for rent, neat, light, water tax, office expense, purchase and repair of instruments, stationery, etc., or the loss of condemned meats.

For comparison with these figures we may notice an estimate made on the expenses in Regierungs-Bezirk Posen. Geronne (1894, p. 123) states that this bezirk expends "more than 150,000 marks (\$35,700) annually upon the trichina inspection (1889-1891). Accepting 150,000 marks as approximate, Posen slaughtered during 1889-1891 an average of 152,478 hogs annually, making the cost of the trichina inspection 0.983 mark (\$0.234) per head. Extending this estimate to the 14,000,000 annual kill for the Empire, we obtain a cost of 13,762,000 marks (\$3,275,356).

Still a third computation may be made upon basis of weight. According to the Government's argument in support of the meat-inspection bill, the Saxon estimates are 0.64 pfennig per kilogram for inspecting pork, and 0.42 pfennig per kilogram for inspecting beef.

(Continued on page 39)

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

FLOATING SOAP

(By George H. Hurst, F. C. S.)

Floating soaps can be prepared according to various methods, but the best is probably the one given below.

A white floating soap can be made in the following manner. The color of the soap will, of course, depend largely on the quality of the oil used, and it cannot be expected that good results as regards color can be obtained from bad colored oil.

Cocanut oil..... 264 lbs.
Soda lye (72 deg. Tw.).... 138½ lbs.
Potash lye (42 deg. Tw.)... 6½ lbs.

Melt the cocoanut oil in the usual manner, strain into a capacious steam jacketed kettle and heat to about 122 deg. F. Then add the lye, stir well for about ten minutes, and then cover up the kettle. Allow to stand for twenty-four hours or so to saponify, and then thoroughly stir again. The soap will have the appearance of fine woolly grains.

The temperature is raised by turning on the steam, and the soap is worked up thoroughly to complete solution, but very little heat is required, as it is not necessary to have the soap boil.

After obtaining complete solution, take a lye cylinder full of the soap solution from the kettle, allow it to cool to 77 deg. F., and sink a lye hydrometer in the liquid, when this should indicate a density of 100 deg. Tw. This particular degree will yield a floating soap having a medium weight. The soap solution is then allowed to cool to 77 deg. F., and a crutcher is filled about one-third full with the cooled soap. The fluid soap solution is then stirred vigorously until transformed to a stiff foam and is then put into the frames at once.

The prescribed temperature of 77 deg. F. must be carefully adhered to, for if a higher temperature, say 100 deg. F., is employed, much more time will be required to work up the liquid into a permanent foam, and by the long stirring thus required the foam would be so puffed out that the resulting soap would be too light. On the contrary, if allowed to cool too much before stirring, the soap obtained will be too heavy, because the foam is not properly formed, as the cooling takes place too rapidly, and the soap does not swell enough in the crutcher. After the crutching the soap is framed. If it is desired to make the soap more compact a cover should be laid on the soap in the frame and weighted down with stones or weights.

By this means the volume of the soap is of course reduced, it contains fewer bubbles, it becomes more compact, and can with more advantage be cut into bars and cakes.

Floating soap should not be dried in a warm room nor in a drying oven, as if this is done the soap will shrink a great deal and become fissured. It is better to allow the entire blocks as it comes out of the frame to stand for several days, and then to cut it into slabs.

Floating soap may be made from trimmings. Place 220 lbs. of the trimmings or scraps from cocoanut oil soap in a jacketed kettle. To dissolve this, about 132 to 154 lbs. of water should be added to the scraps in the kettle, the quantity of water required being of course dependent on the degree to which the scraps have dried out.

Considerable heat is applied at first and the scraps diligently broken up to facilitate their solution. Strips and cubes of soap should have previously been passed through a planing machine. When very cold, dry scraps are used, it will frequently prove very difficult to effect their solution.

The trimmings of cocoanut oil soap mentioned in the above process should not be from "filled soap," filled for instance with soda silicate and soda crystals, as such are

not suitable for making floating soap. The material used for filling renders the soap brittle and coarse, and when cut and planed the surfaces of the bars and cakes do not become so smooth. Sometimes salt or chloride of potassium is used in working up the trimming. When used in too large quantities they cause the same result in floating soaps. These "filling" solutions have also some influence when measuring the degree of density of the soap solution.

If it is desirable to work in scraps of floating soap they should be added to the already dissolved scrap mass in the kettle, together with the necessary amount of water. They will then dissolve very easily.

When putting the soap solution into the kettle or crutchers for stirring, it is advisable to allow it to pass through a fine sieve to get rid of any bits of wood, paper, or dirt which may be present.

As to the color of floating soap it may be said that white is by far the favorite color. It is also made pink or red by coloring with vermilion, rose pink, cardinal red, etc., as desired. The colored soaps should be protected from the sunlight.

By using small quantities of tallow or lard in making floating soaps they are rendered firmer and more solid and also more economical in use.

The perfume should be added to the soap in the stirring kettle before the soap begins to form a thick foam. The most used perfumes are lavender, caraway, white thyme, and fennel oils for white; lavender, clove, and palma rosa oils for pink or red; and lavender and cassia oils for yellow. If one has collected a large quantity of scraps or floating soap they can again be made into this variety. The scraps should be placed in a jacketed kettle heated gently, and small quantities of boiling water added gradually, the whole being well worked up all the while until complete solution is effected and the lye measure indicates the proper degree as mentioned above.

The soap can be cut with a fine steel wire; for planing the bars a very fine sharp plane is required.—Soapmaker and Perfumer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Spent Tan

THOMAS, MENOMINEE, MICH.—(1) Spent tan should not exceed one per cent. of tannin left in it after exhausting or leaching. Ordinary oak bark will run from ten to twelve per cent tannin while the barks on the Pacific coast will run double that strength in tannin. It is the latter fact which has caused some eastern tanners to go very far astray in producing leather, by unwittingly using, on the western coast, practically double strength tan liquors. It is not only good policy but very economical and profitable to have your products tested and analyzed from time to time to see exactly how the various processes are progressing and to see if all the materials are being economically used up. (2) The cause of spots on your leather may be due to various causes, but if you send us a sample of it we will investigate it and tell you your trouble.

Characteristics of Meat

"Veterinary."—Whether meats are tough or tender depends on two things: the character of the walls of the muscle tubes and the character of the connective tissues which bind the tubes and muscles together. In young and well nourished animals the tube walls are thin and delicate, and the connective

tissue is small in amount. As the animals grow older or are made to work (and this is particularly true in the case of poorly nourished animals) the walls of the muscle tubes and the connective tissues become thick and hard. This is the reason why the flesh of young, well-fed animals is tender and easily masticated, while the flesh of old, hard-worked or poorly-fed animals is often so tough that prolonged boiling or roasting seems to have but little effect on it.

After slaughtering, meats undergo marked changes in texture, these changes can be grouped under three classes, or stages. In the first stage, when the meat is just slaughtered, the flesh is soft, juicy and quite tender. In the next stage the flesh stiffens and the meat becomes hard and tough. This condition is known as "rigor mortis," and continues until the third stage, when the first changes of decomposition set in. In hot climates the meat is commonly eaten in either the first or second stage. In cold climates it is seldom eaten before the second stage, and generally, in order to lessen the toughness, it is allowed to enter the third stage, when it becomes soft and tender, and acquires added flavor. The softening is due in part to the formation of lactic acid, which acts upon the connective tissue. The same effect may be produced, though more rapidly, by macerating the meat with weak vinegar. Meat is sometimes made tender by cutting the flesh into thin slices and pounding it across the cut ends until the fibres are broken.

Drying Tankage

"TANKAGE."—The dryer you mention will work equally as well as any other machine we know of on tankage that has not been pressed. At the same time all makers recommend pressing the tankage for the reason that it is of advantage to the party using the machinery, as the amount of grease they obtain by pressing will usually pay for both the cost of pressing and drying, and, of course, the more water that there is pressed out of the material, the less moisture there is left to dry out in the dryer, and hence less coal is used. The makers of the dryers do not, however, wish it to be understood that their machine will not work unless the material is pressed, as such is not the case, for it will work on any material that any other dryer will, but the experience of packers has been, no matter what make of dryer they use, that it pays to press the tankage, for the reasons stated above, although some few concerns prefer not to press it. One large concern, for instance, runs its tankage without pressing, or did at one time, and the dryer in question did remarkably good work. But this house in question seemed to cook their tankage so that the dried product did not contain an excessive amount of grease, although, of course, some of it could be pressed out. No matter what style or make of dryer is used, it will certainly pay to press the tankage before drying, for the reasons stated above.

Lard

W. W. W. BURLINGTON, IOWA.—The rules of the Chicago Board of Trade say that "standard prime steam lard" should be solely the product of trimmings and other fat parts of hogs, rendered in tanks by direct application of steam and without subsequent change in grain or character by the use of agitators or other machinery, except as such change may unavoidably come from transportation. It must have proper flavor, color and soundness for keeping, and no material which has been salted must be included. The name and location of the renderer and the grade of lard shall be plainly branded on each package at the time of packing.

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MEAT INSPECTION TO CONTINUE

Secretary Wilson denies in emphatic terms that the Agricultural Department has ordered the microscopic inspection of export meat stopped at Chicago or other packing centres. The fact that Germany was so ready to shut out all uninspected American meat is considered by Secretary Wilson a suspicious circumstance, which possibly accounts for the report. It appears from the cable dispatches to-day that Germany had all the machinery ready for action against meat importations from the United States just as the report of the Agricultural Department's alleged new policy was erroneously announced from Chicago, and that as a consequence the prices of German pork were immediately raised in the Kaiser's realm two to three cents a pound.

Mr. Wilson thinks it barely possible that the Chicago story was based on a recent intimation at the Agricultural Department that unless Congress soon makes an additional appropriation, to be available as soon as it is authorized, for carrying on the work of meat inspection, that important work will have to be suspended until the regular appropriation bills for the expenses of the government are passed, which will not be done until late next spring or early in the summer. He complains that the last Congress did not allow his department as much as he asked for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the supervision of which the work of inspecting export meat is done, and as a result, the fund appropriated for this work is nearly exhausted.

"I have been at the head of the Agricultural Department now more than four years, and I have never yet called upon Congress to meet a deficiency incurred in the necessary operations of the department," said Mr. Wilson recently, "and I have determined that I never will do so. I always cut my cloth to suit the case, but the last Congress was so niggardly with us that I find it impossible to pull through this time with the amount of money allowed for the inspection of meat. There is just about enough of the fund left to carry on this work until Congress comes to our relief in a special bill. Meantime we shall continue to inspect every pound of meat intended for export, and to place upon it the certificate or tag that entitles it to the foreign markets. The German Government seems to have gone to great pains to find some excuse for putting up the bars against American meats; but our good friends of the fatherland will have to get some better excuse than the claim that we have ceased to subject our meats to microscopical inspection. Our forces of expert inspectors at the various packing centres are just as busy and just as alert and faithful to-day as they ever were, and they will continue at their work as though the fund from which they are paid was not nearly exhausted. I am glad of this opportunity to present the urgency of our need to Congress, and hope all the newspapers will call attention to it, so Congress will be sure to act in time to prevent what would be a vast injury to the meat interests of the United States. Of course we will lose our meat trade in Germany if we should have to abandon our microscopical inspection system."

TO PROMOTE HOG RAISING

Advices from Colfax, Wash., say: The industrial department of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is gathering data on the hog industry in the Palouse, Walla Walla and Pendleton districts with a view to taking steps to encourage hog raising. A circular known as circular No. 130 has been sent to all agents of the company from the Dallas east, asking agents to furnish all data accessible, with suggestions as to the best methods of increasing the production of hogs in the districts mentioned.

The circular contains five questions, as follows: "How many hogs (approximately) will be bred and marketed for the year 1901?" "What was the largest number of hogs ever raised in your section? In what year was this and what was the average price?" "How many hogs do you consider your section able to raise and market?" "How many do you think would be raised next year if a permanent market was assured with a price closely in accord, from day to day, with Missouri River quotations?" "What suggestions can you offer as to how the hog industry might be stimulated in your section?"

In 1893, when millions of bushels of wheat were spoiled in the Palouse country by the heavy rains which fell during harvest, there was a rush into the hog business in order to have the hogs to eat the wheat which was fit only for feed. In 1894 and 1895 there were more hogs in Whitman county than at any time before or since, but the figures cannot be obtained from the Assessor's office. A conservative estimate of the number would be 50,000 in the county. The production was too great for the limited packing facilities of the country and the price declined. Then the price of wheat advanced higher than it had been for many years and farmers sacrificed their hogs and rushed back into the wheat business. The decline of wheat prices and the steady price of hogs at figures which give the producer a good profit has encouraged the industry again and next year promises to see as many hogs in the county as at any time in the past, with a strong probability that this will in the future be one of the important industries of the county.

IRISH MEAT TROUBLES

The question of cattle raising in Ireland and the drawbacks of the industry are being earnestly discussed across the water. The restriction of product seems to be due largely to the land leasing system in vogue, and to the indifference of the railroads in handling shipments. Writing on this subject, a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, says:

"The profit of fattening ought to be kept at home instead of being transferred to Great Britain. Another vital point, especially from a financial view, is that early maturity besides commanding a readier and more remunerative sale, would save a year's keep, rent and taxes, and sometimes even two years of such expenditure, bringing a quicker return of money, and thereby saving interest or discount, and turning over the capital in reasonable time. Our whole system needs

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amendment. About this time of the year an enormous number of cattle and sheep, which are neither 'fat' nor 'stores,' are brought into the Dublin market for sale, although there is little demand for the article. Consequently they are sold at unremunerative prices. We have alternate periods of glut and scarcity."

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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
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 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
 East Side Market } and 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 New York

PROSPECTS FOR LAMBS

Many of the Larimer county farmers who have hitherto fed lambs are feeding cattle instead this season. Lamb feeding on a large scale was not considered practicable in view of the losses sustained last season, the high price asked for lambs by the range men, and the excessively high price of corn. The latter product went up to \$1.40 per hundred pounds laid down in Fort Collins last week. The number of lambs on feed in Larimer county this season is estimated at 80,000. In feeding these wheat, barley and oats largely take the

place of corn. It is expected that fat lambs will be high by the time the shipping season opens and that those who do feed will make a good profit.—Denver Record-Stockman.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD ALMANAC

The Philadelphia Record almanac for 1902, as might be expected from the Quaker City's greatest paper, is a very valuable and interesting reference book. It covers a large variety of topics, and will be filed by every one receiving a copy of it.

AUSTRIA'S EYE ON GERMANY'S TARIFF MOVE

Germany's late tariff moves have tended to open the eyes of Austria-Hungary. Statesmen of the latter country begin to see that the proposed German tariff must have considerable effect on the political relations of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The latter country has now lost its illusions leading to the belief that a military convention between the two empires would be likely to serve as a basis for international political co-operation and the assimilation of economic interests.

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STOCK HUSBANDRY AND GOOD TIMES

(Address by A. C. Halliwell, editor of the Chicago Live Stock World, before the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association.)

There is something very suggestive about the combination of live stock husbandry and good times.

Of course hard times affect live stock people very seriously, but the man who follows mixed husbandry and takes care of his live stock intelligently can stave off the pinch of hard times much longer than his grain growing brother. If a man has been caressing the buzzsaw of financial recklessness even live stock won't prevent him from paying the penalty; but there is nothing that does more to soften hard times or prolong good times than a useful kind of live stock wisely handled.

There is no kind of collateral, not even government bonds, that is as convertible into cash during a panicky time as fat cattle, prime porkers or good muttons. During the period of 1893 to 1896 there were many times when a man might have a trunk full of gilt edge stocks and bonds and not be able to raise any money on them at the banks, but during that dismal period there was no time when beef, pork and mutton animals could not be converted into cash upon a fair basis.

People in hard times can get along without trips to the sea shore; they can cut out music and literature and art. They can do without new clothes and get along without two-minute trotters and bang-tail runners; they can neglect the tenderloin with mushroom trimmings, but they can't get along without pot roasts, pork chops and mutton stew.

At the same time live stock can make a fool of a man who has a natural bent for foolishness.

Live stock handled without sense or judgment is as good a "separator" of the fool and his money as gold bricks or clap trap mining stock.

Some men put money into cattle, horses, hogs or sheep with about as much judgment as one would display in trying to fill a rat hole with water.

Such people seem to have the faculty of calling down upon themselves bolts of destruction from a clear sky.

They draw hasty conclusions from insufficient data. They do not profit by their own or others' mistakes. They go ahead and do things without knowing why. They see the success that others attain but do not see what it takes to make that success possible. The patience, perseverance, hard work and careful attention to detail that blossoms into beautiful success is not recognized by our superficial friends. They see only the blossom and, childlike, think they can pluck it and transplant it directly to their own garden.

The sun calls into being the latent beauty of the properly rooted and carefully tended plant. But when the life-giving rays of the great orb of day strike the poor plant that has merely been stuck in the ground it droops, withers and dies. If the planter learns the lesson it is worth while; but if he blames his "luck" and thinks those who succeed are in some way specially favored he is laying out a lot of trouble for himself, and is demonstrating the truth of the old saying that "Experience is a dear teacher, but fools will learn in no other school."

The way some people go at the live stock business reminds one of the case of the little boy of my acquaintance who went into the house wailing about having gotten something into his eye. His mother tried rolling back the eyelid, then pulling it down, then having him blow his nose while holding the opposite nostril. After all the various home remedies had been applied without relief the doctor was called in. He immediately asked the boy what it was that had gotten into the eye, when the little chap plaintively wailed, "It was another boy's finger that got into it."

Our live stock and meat products have invaded the markets of the world and once in a new market they have always met with a strong and growing demand. Whenever they have been displaced it was through political rather than any legitimate causes. Where our quality has been so much better and prices so much lower than the quality and prices of home grown stock in foreign lands it has often been necessary to trump up some sort of a sanitary excuse against the invasion of the Yankee products.

In a general way it may be said of American live stock and meat products in foreign lands that the more they have the more they want.

Some one has suggested that ever since the advent of our first great Midway show in 1893 there has been an increased tendency on the part of our urban population at least, to make the acquaintance of foreign articles of diet that are calculated to affect the demand for the home-grown products of feedlot and pasture. We have been gravely informed that in Chicago alone the demand for snails and mussels and frogs' legs has grown by leaps and bounds. It does not seem inappropriate that the market for frogs' legs should grow by leaps and bounds, but if the festive French snail is to make such progress in the second largest city of the country and in the shadow of the largest live stock and packing plants in the world, perhaps we shall have a verification of the old saw that the race is not always to the Swift.

However, in all seriousness, one may expect to give up pork loins, mutton chops and roast beef for French snails, mussels and frogs' legs about the time we give up our own classical and ragtime music for the tink-a-tank and plink-a-plunk music of our famous "Midway."

Of course, since we have gotten to be such globe trotters and growing familiar with the habits and customs of other peoples it is not surprising that foreign fads and fancies should take some hold among us. In the main, however, when it comes to any serious adoption of the snail eating habit it will be found quite too slow for us and we shall be inclined rather to own allegiance to the bacon-yielding wind splitter, the agile Texas steer and the frisky range lamb that gambols o'er the mountain mesas.

No doubt we shall continue to sympathize with Bridget when, after the manner of her kind, she was seeking a new place:

"Can you do all kinds of French cooking, Bridget?"

"Yis mum, I can do it, but faith an' I can't ate it."

The live stock business has its ups and downs to be sure, a single cow has sold as

high as \$40,000, and we have all seen practically as well bred cows selling at about beef cattle figures. I have seen cattle sell on the open market at \$9.30 per 100 lbs. live weight and up to \$15.50 per 100 lbs. for a car of premium heaves at the International. I have also seen train loads of ripe fat export steers made up at a cost of \$3.65@3.75.

I have seen hogs sell at \$9.35 per 100 lbs. and better ones at \$2.75@3.

Feeders have at times made money by converting corn into live stock when it was worth 75c. per bushel and lost money when corn was at 15c. in Iowa and cheaper to burn than coal in Kansas and Nebraska.

However in the last quarter of a century good beef cattle have averaged about \$4.90 per 100 lbs. in Chicago and hogs nearly \$5 with only one year when the average price of cattle was below \$4 and only four years when hogs averaged less than that figure.

The lean years in the live stock business have been severe ones, but they have been greatly outnumbered by the fat ones.

Stockmen as a rule are quick to profit by the lessons of adversity, because the nature of their business requires them to keep in touch with the great onward sweep of progress.

Suppose our Illinois feeders should to-day try to follow in the footsteps of John D. Gillette, the man who in his time was one of the greatest cattle feeders in the land? He has had in the Chicago Stock Yards in one day, a full train load of aged beef steers that averaged nearly 2,000 lbs. each. Such cattle to-day would go begging for buyers at \$1.00 per 100 lbs. less than could easily be obtained for fat 1,100@1,200-lb. yearlings.

Stockmen who make a study of their business and succeed best are not speculators. They try to average the good with the bad seasons and follow out what the Dutchman meant when he said he "took the bitter with the sour."

Good times may come and good times may go, but the steady general progress of the intelligent, industrious live stock farmer is as sure as anything can be on this mundane sphere.

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Advertising in a medium that has a standing with the trade from which you seek business, creates a profitable connection between yourself and the buyer. A great many firms when cutting down expenses completely annihilate their advertising. There is a big distinction between economy and annihilation. Discontinuing advertising breaks the helpful connection that has been gained, and it costs more to re-establish the relationship than the cost of keeping connected.—Canadian Grocer.

TREASURY DECISIONS

The U. S. Treasury Department announces that: Merchandise the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Philippine Islands, purchased in and imported from a foreign country, is not entitled to free entry.

A joint resolution of Congress allows the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, S. C.

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or device which enables him to
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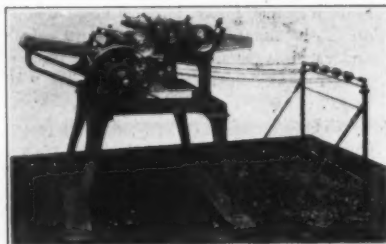
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Moeser Ice & Cold Storage Co., Topeka, Kan., will increase facilities of plant.

The Tallamook Dairy Association, Tallamook, Ore., will erect a creamery.

A condensed milk factory may be erected at Saco, Me., says the Biddeford Record.

The Jeffers Dairy Co., Astoria, Ore., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Melrose Ice Co., New York, capital \$75,000, has been incorporated.

The Farmers' Club, Leland, Idaho, may erect a cold storage plant.

David Ries and George H. Draper, Milford, Del., will put in a 15-ton ice plant.

The Pettis Creamery, Pettis, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The David Talbot Ice Co., Omaha, Neb., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by David Talbot and E. W. Lamoreaux.

The Mutual Ice and Cold Storage Co., Topeka, Kan., has been incorporated and will erect a 60-ton ice plant.

The Nash Refrigerator Co., Amsterdam, N. Y., has purchased property and will remove factory to Fultonville, N. Y.

The Tifton Ice Co., Tifton, Ga., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by W. W. Banks, E. W. Lane and B. W. Bentley.

The retail butchers' association of Columbus, O., is helping a new ice company being formed there.

The Jefferson Ice Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will erect an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant.

The Florida Ice Co., Jacksonville, Fla., capital, \$75,000, has been incorporated by Robert Gamble, Jr., F. P. Fleming and F. P. Fleming, Jr.

The Atlantic Sea Food Co., 419 Market St., Camden, N. J., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by W. G. Ardis, E. G. Ardis and W. F. Eidell.

The New Orleans Cold Storage & Warehouse Co., New Orleans, La., has let contract for the construction of a large cold storage building. The Fred. W. Wolf Co. has the contract for machinery.

(Late Ice Notes page 18)

YORK MFG. CO.'S ORDERS

New Haven, Conn.—The Lion Brewery, a 65-ton refrigerating machine and piping for the brewery.

Mansura, La.—The Avoyelles Ice Co. will erect a 15-ton can ice-making plant.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Parkersburg Ice Co. is about to erect a 75-ton ice-making plant. Harrisburg, Ill.—The Harrisburg Water, Light and Power Co. will erect a 10-ton can ice-making plant.

Calion, Ohio.—Kretz & Galzenleuchter will erect a 25-ton ice-making plant.

Hartford, Conn.—Ropkins & Co. have ordered a 30-ton refrigerating machine to be installed in their brewery in this place.

Sharpsburg, Pa.—The Valley Ice and Supply Company is erecting a new plant for making ice.

Washington, D. C.—E. M. & A. B. Willis are having plans prepared for the erection of a 50-ton can ice-making plant.

Augusta, Ga.—The People's Ice Co. will increase its plant by the addition of a 15-ton freezing and distilling system.

Radford, Va.—The Radford Ice Co. will erect a 10-ton ice-making plant here.

New York City, N. Y.—C. F. L'Engle is having plans prepared for the erection of a 50-ton ice-making plant in this city.

Carbondale, Pa.—The Fell Brewing Co. will erect a new brewery in this place.

Natchez, Miss.—The Natchez Ice Co. will improve its plant by the addition of a 75-ton ice-making machine.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Independent Ice Co. recently organized here by local capitalists will erect an ice plant. The plant will be of 60 tons capacity.

Bennett, Pa.—The Hoehl Brewing Co. will add a 30-ton refrigerating machine to its equipment.

FRED W. WOLF CO.'S ORDERS

Centlivre Brewing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., 50-ton refrigerating plant, complete.

McKinney Ice and Coal Company, McKinney, Texas, 50-ton refrigerating plant, together with 20-ton ice-making plant, complete.

Bonham Ice Company, Bonham, Texas, 40-ton refrigerating plant and 15-ton ice-making plant, complete.

H. C. Jones, Pontiac, Ill., 18-ton refrigeration plant, together with 8-ton ice-making plant.

Zeis & Sons, Redding, Cal., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

New Orleans C. S. & Warehouse Co., New Orleans, La., 180-ton refrigerating plant, consisting of two 90-ton refrigerating machines, double pipe condensers, double pipe brine coolers, etc.

Homestead Brewing Company, Homestead, Pa., 80-ton refrigerating plant and 25-ton ice-making plant.

Jackson Brewing Company, New Orleans, La., 65-ton refrigerating plant, complete, with direct expansion pipe.

City Brewing Company, Chicago, eight sections double pipe ammonia condenser.

Manufactured Ice & C. S. Co., Bloomington, Ill., 6,000' direct expansion piping for new storage house.

T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., 15,000 feet direct expansion piping fittings, etc.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, Carpentersville, Ill., about 4,000 feet of ammonia expansion coils.

Ekhardt & Becker Brewing Company, Detroit, Mich., four sections of atmospheric ammonia condenser.

Armour & Co., Chicago, large order of ammonia fittings.

PATENTS

688,818. DRIVE-CAGE FOR LIVE-STOCK.—William H. Baker, Tiffin, Ohio. Filed July 5, 1901. Serial No. 67,187.

689,082. CAN.—Gilbert Hess and Jesse L. Clark, Ashland, Ohio. Filed April 3, 1901. Serial No. 54,161.

689,242. CONVEYOR FOR CANNING-FACTORIES.—Frederick W. Stutt, Denver, Colo. Filed Dec. 21, 1900. Serial No. 40,667.

689,256. WOOL-COMBING MACHINE.—William E. Walsh, Lowell, Mass., assignor of one-half to M. T. Stevens & Sons, North Andover, Mass. Filed March 22, 1899. Serial No. 710,111.

689,269. COTTONSEED-HULL PRESS.—William P. Williams, Spartanburg, S. C. Filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,769.

689,292. PROCESS OF PRESERVING BUTTER.—Emile De Meulmeester, Brussels, Belgium, assignor to Force Societe Anonyme, Antwerp, Belgium. Filed Aug. 23, 1901. Serial No. 73,058.



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paper clippings or any information likely to in-
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by
the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the
cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or
tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Stronger Conditions—Falling off in Hog Receipts—Bear Efforts Over the Products had Met with Little Success— Stocks Grow Slowly—Outside Speculation of a More General Order

The attempt to hold prices of the products
down has been checked by a resumption of out-
side speculative interest, in confirmation with
the feature of a falling off in receipts of hogs.
Through the somewhat upset grain markets of
the previous week and the then large mar-
keting of hogs, there were prospects that a
bear pressure would be temporarily successful,
particularly as there was a large contingent,
as scalpers, etc., doing its best to pound the
situation. But the merits of the products, in
their statistical positions, make affairs sen-
sitive to any increased pressure of buying,
and the reactions to firmness this week were
not unlooked for. It had, however, been
thought probable by some sources that marked
stimulation to the situation, all around, was
not likely to come until the new year was
reached. Indeed, we think that the period
shortly after the turn of the year will show
the most important developments, in the way
of stronger prices and activity. The country
evidently has confidence in the future values
of food products; the outsiders, who had in a
good degree withdrawn temporarily on specu-
lation, were tempted by the recent modifica-
tion of prices and came in as buyers again
rather sooner than had been thought probable;
it looks as if this outside speculation would
be of a more general order when the new
year is reached. Hog products, just now, are
working more upon their direct features. The
fact that corn has eased up a little from its
outside prices at some western trading cen-
ters, does not disturb the views of traders in
hog products, particularly as it seems that no
matter the small declines for the grain at the
principal marketable points, that it is under
brisk wants in the producing sections by the
farmers themselves, and that relatively high
figures are paid for it for feeding purposes.
The scarcity of corn is a more pronounced
exhibit in many interior sections, when it is
considered that wants for feeding purposes
have diminished to the extent of the large
forwarding of immature hogs. There are
people with the belief that with the lessened
wants of exporters and home consumers of corn
by reason of the high prices, that the short
crop of it is not to be ultimately as severely
felt as had been in part apprehended; but from
the indicated anxiety of the interior to get the
corn at present, there would seem to be less
reason to think that the corn prices are being
wholly discounted. The farmer is clearly get-
ting rid of his hogs through the scarcity of
corn, and at the same time recognizing the
statistical position of the grain and the dimi-
nished volume of hogs in his hands, has a
speculative sentiment over hog products, from
which source most of the late outside business
has been done in the January and May op-
tions of the hog products, particularly in the
more remote month. Where there has been a
"short" interest it has within a few days
been more freely covered. It is true with
the sentiment essentially all one way, and no
inclination now in any quarter to go "short"
over the hog products, that there may be an
interest at length strong enough revealed to
shake out the "tailers"; it would seem, how-
ever, that the surroundings are of that healthy
order that a greater effort than usual would
be necessary, until the market had crept high-
er, to bring about material reactions. With-
out question everybody essentially is looking
for better sustained conditions with the new
year. It is realized that, as aside from ex-
pected increased speculative interest, that

many distributing sources which have held off
latterly must resupply, that not only our home
sources, but that Europe must become more
freely interested over offerings of supplies.
The home consumption is regarded as likely
to reach the full volume of the previous year,
on the equally satisfactory general trade con-
ditions of the country. Europe may consume
less than then, by reason of the prices, and
resort to substitutes; but the fact is that it is
holding less than usual supplies. Very few
buying orders are coming from Europe just
now, in the desire to await a clearer outlook,
with the modification of interest usual in the
holiday periods, consignments to Europe also
have fallen off.

But with all of the restrained features of
trading, the stocks of the products at the west,
after the exceptionally large hog move-
ment, are of a very moderate order, although
they have grown rather more this month than
at any other time this year; they were esti-
mated early in the week as 43,000 tcs. lard,
52,000 bbls. pork and 20,500,000 lbs. of ribs,
as against December 1, 20,900 tcs. lard, 38,000
bbls. pork and 10,500,000 lbs. of ribs. Just
now the hog receipts are moderate; this may
mean only a temporary let-up in the move-
ments forward of them; but the belief is that
in January that there will be a decidedly
more moderate volume of their supplies, as
compared with this month. Even lighter aver-
age weights of the hogs have been shown lat-
terly; Chicago's receipts last week averaged
200 lbs., against 201 lbs. the week before,
while the average weight for the correspond-
ing week in the previous year was 238 lbs.

Commodities associated with hog products
have been fairly well sustained this week.
Cottonseed oil has hardly varied further, al-
though there is more of a disposition on the
part of the mills to sell it for future deliveries
at close to late prices. The compound lard
business has not been active since the recent
advanced prices for the product, because most
of the distributors had bought supplies ahead
at the late lower price. The position of tallow
over the country is very encouraging to the
selling interests, in the active home consump-
tion and reduced stocks.

In New York the English shippers have
been doing little in steam lard, and the con-
tinued trading in refined lard is of a conserva-
tive order. The shippers of pork have been
taking limited quantities at firm prices. The
trading in bellies is of a very slow order,
buyers generally holding off over the holidays,
while prices are slightly unsettled.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week:
2,280 bbls. pork, 9,015,225 lbs. lard, 14,841-
697 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year:
5,274 bbls. pork, 14,274,838 lbs. lard, 21,900-
879 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Market steadily hardens on fair
demands; city extra India mess, tcs., \$18.50@
\$18.75; barreled, mess, \$9.50; family mess,
\$12.50; packet, \$11.00@11.50.

Sales in New York for week to present
writing: 300 bbls. mess pork at \$16.25@
\$17.50; 150 bbls. short clear do. at \$18.25@
\$19.50; 200 bbls. city family at \$17.50@18;
500 tcs. Western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted
at \$10.05); 400 tcs. city lard at \$9.50@9.70
(compound lard, \$8; for car lots); 1,500 loose
city pickled shoulders, at 7@7¼; 2,800 loose
city pickled hams at 9¼@10¼; 14,000 lbs.
loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave. at 9@9¼;
16,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. ave. at 8¾@8¾;
6,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. ave. at 9¼; 4,000 lbs.
smoking do. at 9¼; 3,000 green bellies, at 9¼,
and 2,500 green hams, 9½.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

New members: Otto Kensch, William Hart-
field.

Visitors: A. C. Munroe, Boston; C. G.
Hayden, Toledo; A. D. Hardie, St. Louis; E.
R. Sutton, Arthur Sinclair, Jr., Duluth; M.
F. Driscoll, J. N. Schmaltz, E. H. Gold,
Chicago.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The call for native stock has been unusually strong, considering the season, though this can be ascribed, at least partially, to the fact that branded hides are so scarce. It is an unusual condition for native stock to command either the attention or the prices at this season of the year which is now being recorded to it. Branded stock is a prime factor and so closely sold up that it would be impossible to contract for any appreciable quantity for early delivery.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS—60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are a very strong factor at 14c. for the late take-off, which are very steady, despite the fact that tanners are reluctant to meet this figure.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up, are the subject of considerable interest. Over 1,000 late hides have moved at 12½c. and others could be obtained on this basis probably to the limit of the restricted supply.

COLORADO STEERS—Are very scarce, having been practically cleaned up by a sale amounting to about 2,000 at 12½c.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS—Have moved in small volume at 11¾c. to 12c. for late stock. This is a firmly sustained factor.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS—Have sold in the insignificant volume at 13¾c. though there are scarcely enough on hand to constitute a market.

BRANDED COWS—Have moved in moderate volume at 10½c., leaving a comparatively limited supply on hand.

NATIVE BULLS—No sales are reported and they are nominally held at 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES—The country market is so closely sold up that it would be difficult if not impossible for a buyer desiring immediate shipment to obtain hides at the quotation rate. Buffs are pretty firmly held at 9¼c. though on the other hand it cannot be said that prominent operators are giving the market extensive support on that basis. It is true that orders of the peddling variety are being received, but there is hardly enough doing to make 9¼c. buffs a factor.

NO. 1 BUFF HIDES—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 55 lbs., have moved in a small way at 9 3/8c. and are generally quotable at 9¼c. and further than this there are tanners who in order to satisfy immediate demand are willing to go as high as 9½c., which price, as a matter of fact, dealers demand for January delivery, though up to this writing orders are not coming in on that basis.

NO. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs. are a rather indifferent factor at 9½c., which is somewhat above the views of buyers.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—Are scarce, to which fact can be at least partially ascribed, the indifferent condition of the market.

HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up have moved in a small way at 10¼c.

NATIVE BULLS—Are a fairly strong factor at 9¼c. flat, and are scarce.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lbs. are held at 12½c. for a fair average country skin,

though buyers are not manifesting any anxiety to operate on this basis.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lbs. range from 10 to 10½c., according to quality and selection. These figures have no reference to long-haired stock.

DEACONS—Range from 65 to 85c., according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS—30c.

HORSEHIDES—Have gone off to some extent, though an average No. 1 selection would command \$3.35, which does not leave a margin, by the way, for offerings purchased at outside points.

SHEEPSKINS—The packer market is well sold up, as is the country contemporary with strong prices running in both. The appended quotations reflect the conditions. We quote: Packer pelts, \$1.12½ to \$1.15; country pelts, 75 to 90c.; packer lambs, \$1.05.

BOSTON

There are cases in which tanners will pay 9¼c. with buffs, but they are doing so with the utmost reluctance. Some of the shippers even demand fractionally higher prices, but find it pretty difficult to operate even on the first named basis. Those tanners who have any stock at all on hand are very averse to meeting either price. New Englands are held at 9¼c., and there are very few of them on hand. Calfskins are in small receipt, being in such insignificant volume as to hardly constitute a factor. Sheepskin conditions are hardly unchanged from the situation that has characterized the market for some time past, offerings being scarce and high.

PHILADELPHIA

The market has gained tone owing to recent operations of considerable volume. Offerings seem to be unusually scarce, which is, of course, reasonable for more or less strength. Owing to the relative scarcity, both present and pending, it is not unlikely that tanners will reach out to anticipate their wants. City steers, 11½ to 12c.; country steers, 10½ to 11c.; city cows, 9½c.; country cows, 9c., and bulls, 9c.

NEW YORK

The market has been quiet all week, but at the close one of the local slaughterers disposed of his kill up to January 1 on the basis of 13¼c., which puts the situation on a slightly lower basis of values. It is strange that as other centres advance, Metropolitan prices soften, while a few days ago the very opposite condition of affairs existed. Most of the packers are offering fair sized quantities, except bulls, which are always closely picked up in this locality. We quote: Packer native steers, 13¼ to 13½c.; outside kill, 13 to 13¼c.; butt brands, 12c.; Colorados, 11¼c., cows, 10½ to 10¾c., and bulls, 10¼ to 11c.

SUMMARY

Contrary to the usual condition of things at this season there is an excellent call for branded stock as well as natives, and the latter are so closely sold up that there are virtually none offering and those taken must be offered on advance contracts. While packers are not showing any disposition to advance prices they are, as is natural in view of

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the existing circumstances, exerting every effort to hold present values. The country market is strong, because of the fact that buffs are well sold ahead and are so cleaned up that a buyer wanting hides for immediate delivery would have to operate at a premium. Despite this, however, there is practically no inclination on the part of the more prominent buyers to purchase above the 9¼c. basis. Orders are of a peddling and unsatisfactory sort, but it is practically impossible to establish an advance. The Philadelphia market has gained tone, because of comparatively good sized operations and from the fact that receipts are relatively small. New York has closed the year quietly with the tendency slightly toward recessions. Most of the local packers are offering fair sized quantities on every variety excepting bulls.

HIDELETS

J. P. Clarendon, of the hide firm of M. E. Clarendon & Son, has returned to the city from a recent vacation.

W. S. Lapham, prominent hide broker of the Swamp, recently arrived home from a trip abroad.

A new South Dakota leather corporation is the F. Bachius Leather Co., which has been incorporated under South Dakota laws, with an authorized capital of \$20,000, to do a tanning business.

"SWINE FEVER ORDER"

The British Board of Agriculture has issued an important notification interpreting the new "swine fever order, 1901." The farmers, thinking that this order applied to farmers as well as hog dealers, protested strongly to the board against such strict regulations as being very damaging to the hog trade. The new interpreting notification is to the effect that the order of 1901 applied only to the hog dealer and not to the hog grower and hog feeder.

LATEST Market Quotations

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There has not been a vigorous condition of affairs this week, however, that the undertone of firmness has been well maintained. All interests have been hesitating over buying because of the holiday week, and the desire as well to wait until the New Year is somewhat advanced. All over the West tallow and grease had been well bought up in the movements of buyers previously for two or three weeks; not only the better grades of the beef fat which were needed by the compound makers, but the under qualities of it have become in greatly reduced supply in the hands of the western producers. The large soapmakers at the West have been preparing against even more favorable conditions of the markets which are expected with the new year, yet these western markets are distinctly higher than our eastern sources of distribution. Indeed the West could lay down supplies from most eastern points at the difference in prices, which are more marked than probably any time before this year, but only as concerns the grades of tallow under edible in quality. In other words, western soapmakers alone would find it to their advantage to negotiate over eastern supplies of tallow; so far as relates to wants for consumption. The close absorption of nice grades of tallow over the West is a remarkable feature, since it covers not only the edible quality but other prime lots which in most seasons before had been neglected for the purpose, but in the remarkably active wants for consumption this year the ordinary productions of edible are not sufficient to satisfy and hence the under qualities are taken. Indeed the edible quality is not only scarce over the West, but it is hard to get in any volume at the eastern or interior points, since it has not been allowed to accumulate in material form anywhere on the brisk wants of consumers for some months, although in New York as an exceptional point the make of it is unusually light. It is possible that speculators have got hold of some of the parcels recently sold at the West, as they have been picking up many small lots at country points; but it is probable that most of the trading that has been done there has been in the interest of consumers, even in those qualities which are not wanted by the compound makers. That the western markets hold a better relation of values than usual, as compared with market rates at the East may mean in some degree that there had been more of a supply on offer at the West to interest general buyers than at the East, while in New York particularly the melters have very little accumulation; in the absence of marked export demand here the other buyers hold off for more of a supply to be shown while they feel that they can mostly tide along until they have arranged their business affairs for the new year.

The English accounts have been generally firm this week, but not of a character to expect that there will be a near resumption of

marked export demand. The London sale is adjourned over for a fortnight, as usual in the holiday season. It is true that the United Kingdom is getting a better supply of tallow than it expected from Australia and South America, but the fact remains that the stocks held in the United Kingdom are remarkably small and that it is only a question of time when buying interest thence must be directed to this country. The continent is not furnishing orders here, where previously for two or three years it had been a factor in our trading, but it is drawing upon English supplies to a fair extent and in turn England must resupply here.

The only sale of city hhd. made in New York this week was 50 hhd. at 6; that price is further bid and 6 1-8 asked. City in tcs. has 6 1-4 bid, while it is held at 6 3-8. The weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhd. city will probably go in at 6. City edible has sold at 7 1-2 for 50 tcs. At the West sales have been 1,200 tcs., part prime packers at 7. Country made in New York has been received in a very moderate way, while it has been closely bought up and at strong prices, with sales for the week of 175,000 pounds at 5 3-4 to 6 1-4, as to quality. Choice lots of tierces at surrounding markets have sold above the outside price at Chicago, prime packers quoted at 7 to 7 1-8, edible, 7 1-2 to 7 5-8; No. 1 packers at 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; No. 2, do, 5 3-4 to 6; city renderers 6 to 6 1-4; prime country, 6 to 6 1-4; No. 2 do, 4 1-2 to 5.

OLEO STEARINE.—It has been rather a stand-off on the part of both buyers and sellers this week, in the desire to see which interest will give way and particularly as the consumers are fairly well supplied ahead, while the pressers have very moderate supplies, with most of them busy filling contracts which were made ahead only latterly in considerable volume. The course of the lard market will undoubtedly determine the future market of the stearine. If it is to have a stronger tendency, as is counted upon by a good portion of the trade, the pressers will retain the advantage. Buyers of the stearine perhaps have the idea that there may be some reactions in lard before it takes an improved turn, and as they are for the present fairly well supplied with the beef fat product feel like taking the chances. City pressers decline to sell the stearine under 11, but out of town people had sold here 120,000 pounds at 10 3-4. Afterward the city pressers sold 200,000 pounds at 11, and the market is now firm at 11. At the West, 11 is quoted.

LARD STEARINE.—This is a quiet time with the refined lard people and they are not interested over offerings of stearine in a material way. At the same time there is not much of a surplus of the product and with the cost of lard no disposition to sell it under 11.

GREASE.—Whatever moderate demand

prevails here reduces the stocks, since there is a very meagre quantity coming forward from the West, as on most grades the West is actually higher than the East. Choice grades are wanted here by the pressers and the soapmakers are friendly to the market at its current values. The export interest is very light, with hardly anything doing with Marseilles, which latter in most seasons is the most active buyer. "A" white quoted at 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; "B" white quoted at 6 to 6 1-8. Sales of 50,000 pounds yellow at 5 1-8 and 175,000 pounds bone and house at 5 1-2 to 5 5-8.

LATER.—There has been large buying by Eastern people here and over the West, particularly of choice white, and the supplies of the nice grades are closely concentrated with very much higher prices held for them. The pressers are as well anxious over supplies. Best white grades are held up to 6 3/4 @ c, and yellow is held to 5 1/2 c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Foreign markets do not care to buy and do little with refusals given them. While general demands are quiet the supplies on offer are only moderate, and over the current range of prices there is a good deal of confidence among the pressers. White quoted at 6 1-8 to 6 1-4. Yellow at 5 3-4 to 5 7-8.

LATER.—Is held much higher because of the sharp advance for grease; white could hardly be had under 6 3/4 c.

CORN OIL.—Is not plenty; therefore it holds a firm range of prices despite a quieting of demands. The productions have not been latterly quite as large as ordinarily and it is from this rather than from any special briskness to demands that the supplies are easily controlled. Quotations, 5.30 to 5.50 for car and job lots.

LARD OIL.—The productions are not large enough to give especially burdensome holdings, notwithstanding the buying interest is slack. Values vary with the lard market, and they are at present 80 to 81, for prime. It is expected that buying will continue if a conservative order, on the prospects of continued high prices, as the large manufacturers are using more freely than ever before the substitutes.

MICHIGAN'S OLEO LAW WORTHLESS

In the opinion of Prosecuting Attorney Hunt of Wayne County, the oleomargarine law passed at the last session of the legislature is worthless for the reason that the title does not indicate what the law is. It will be remembered that the law prevents the sale of any imitation butter which has been artificially colored to resemble butter. The only way that oleomargarine or butterine could be sold legally would be to offer it in its natural color.

Prosecutor Hunt is of the opinion, however, that the title of the law is defective, and therefore the whole law is void. If his opinion is upheld by the courts, the law will at once become worthless. It is doubtful if there will be much grief on the part of the retail grocer if Prosecutor Hunt's opinion be upheld. —Trade (Detroit).

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TO REPLANT RANGES

The railroads of the West have formed a plan to reseed the worn-out cattle ranges of the entire West. The scheme involves a large experimental farm through which a seed suited to the country may be discovered. It is the purpose of those at the head of the plan to establish this farm in the early spring at some central range point. Mr. R. C. Judson, industrial agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, will, in all probability, be at the head of this experimental station. Mr. Judson has charge of the experimental farm of his road, situated at Walla Walla, Washington, and has given much thought and study to replanting the ranges.

The Western ranges have been impoverished and injured by the overcrowding of the last few years. The sheep, especially, have caused a great deal of trouble, as the grass they do not care to eat they punch into the ground with their hoofs. If bunched beyond a reasonable limit they destroy soon every growth except sage brush. As a result of this deterioration of the ranges, it now requires double as many acres as formerly to maintain a given number of cattle or sheep. The railroads hope to increase the grass to such an extent that the ranges will maintain a larger number than originally.

Should the proposition be successful the ranges of Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Idaho will be affected vastly. If the proper grass plant can be found the railroads most interested in these states will go to any reasonable length in planning it.

The originators of the plan contend that reseedling is more important than irrigation because if carried out it will be far more extensive in its scope and in the benefits resulting from its adoption. The territory available for irrigation purposes is limited, while the territory for reseeding is limited only by the ranges of the West.

The entire plan has matured so fully that its first step will be taken in the early spring. This is fencing of 3,000 or 4,000 acres of land in a central range country, dividing it off into 30 small plots. A different grass will be planted in each plot. The idea is to find the plant which will be most luxuriant and hearty. After this is found the government will be asked to make an appropriation to purchase and sow this seed throughout the entire range country. Each state will also be asked to support the plan wherever possible.

COTTONSEED OIL**Weekly Review**

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Fairly Steady Seaboard Markets But Some Weakness at the Mills—Quiet Condition of Export Markets and Reduced Bids—Western Buyers Doing Little at the Mills

There has been little disposition to trade at the seaboard markets this week on the part of exporters. New York and New Orleans, which had sold a little the week before to German and Dutch markets particularly, find bids being withdrawn and manifestly a disposition on the part of all foreign sources to wait until there is an absolutely decided tendency of values in this country. It looked in the previous week as if prices of the oil might go a little lower here, after they had settled back 1 1-2 from the outside figures, but while the sentiment at the mills is rather weaker this week than in the previous week the seaboard markets are fairly well maintained. It is easy to account for the relative degree of steadiness in New York. The fact of the matter is that as yet but little surplus oil has been held by the mills to forward to the seaboard, and it is easy to control the price here of the oil when there are favorable surroundings in the drift of associated products, and which have been this week in the development of the lard and tallow positions. But the mills, although they have sold their productions well ahead for December delivery, are becoming interested over the future marketings. There is general desire among the mills to contract for January and even later deliveries at the current prices and which are about 1-2 lower than quoted in the previous week. That there is marked satisfaction over the prices of the oil on the part of producers, as well as those for the meal as against the cost of seed, is clear, and there is no reason why, with any possible market contingencies that the season should not be an exceptionally prosperous one for the mills generally. It is true that the independent mills in many sections are paying even higher prices for seed

than those which ruled in the previous week, and that in Texas and in the Valley the prices of the seed are in marked contrast to those made in the southeast sections; but the mills in the high priced comparatively seed sections are actively producing and there is no reason to expect abated productions by them for the season. Even in the Southeast, where there has been for several weeks a very limited marketing of seed because of the low prices offered for it, the mills have not arrived at a point where they are checked in productions because they freely stocked up with the seed before they made the move to reduce prices for it, and it may be a matter of a few days before they will be compelled to figure again over extensive quantities of the seed. In other words, up to this time the productions of oil are probably quite as large as those of last season for a corresponding period. Our opinion is that for the season that there will be quite as much oil turned out as last year, and probably more than then. Notwithstanding some other contentions it would be hard to come to the conclusion that the oil productions would be abated by reason of the present differences over seed values. With the unusually satisfactory outlook for all fats, at least until the new corn crop is made, there would seem to be no reason why the mills should not be anxious over the extent of oil productions, and that they would exert themselves to the limit of their producing capacity no matter any possible market rates for the seed. It is realized that at higher prices for seed it would be marketed freely, that there is an abundant supply of it. It is argued by some portion of the trade that if seed is had liberally by reason of higher prices for it that the values of oil would suffer and perhaps materially. In other words, that the market would present the discouraging feature of higher cost seed and lower priced oil. Our belief is that any possible production of oil will be closely taken up this year and at very satisfactory prices. In the first place, it would be hard to see with the relatively high cost of tallow and the prospects for the season for the beef fat, why cotton oil should not have a much larger consumption by the soapmakers than last year. These soapmakers have bought only a moderate proportion of their season's wants of oil, they are much behind last year in the extent of their takings, because last season the prices were comparatively low at the beginning of it and the soapmakers then bought largely ahead; this year they have bought more to cover actual needs, and they will be compelled either to buy right

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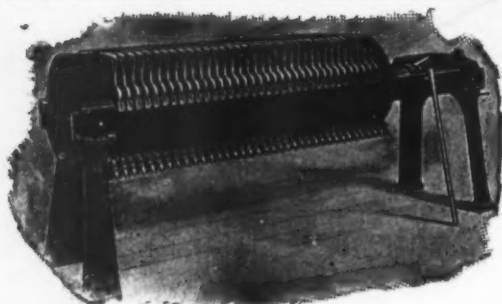
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For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

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CORN OIL,
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complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

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Cotton Seed Oil Machinery THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

Manufactured by the

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WRITE FOR PRICES

along or very soon to enter into more extensive contracts for it.

Indeed, it is with the possibility of these soapmakers entering the market as buyers in January that may permit the mills to rid themselves of possible surplus holdings at that time, and that the mills in January may not be dependent in the degree that had been expected upon export interest. The prospects of the tallow market, and which are likely to stimulate interest in cotton oil, have more substance than usual back of them. The stocks of beef fat in Europe are remarkably small, despite the freer movement of supplies of it from Australia and South America, and demands there upon our supplies are altogether probable in the new year. Moreover the consumption of the tallow by the compound makers is steadily of that vigorous order that hardly more than half of the productions of it are available for soapmaking wants, aside from the tallow influence upon cotton oil, the

lard market has all the characteristics of bullishness for the new year. The stocks of lard grow very slowly, despite the enormous hog packing; therefore there must be a much larger consumption of compounds as the season advances. It is beyond question that the home consumption of cotton oil will be greater this season than last year, and that it will be of volume sufficient to make up any possible loss of European trading. But as concerns this export business it is by no means certain that there will be less of it for the season. It is true that in actual shipments to the other side we are now falling behind last year; but it would be unnatural to suppose that Europe would buy largely ahead of its wants at the prices prevailing; that it must be a steady buyer would appear probable. Cotton oil at some time in the season must be more freely had by Europe, notwithstanding its efforts to piece out with substitutes for it. It does not seem probable, however, that European

takings of the oil would be very material in the near future. The temper of Marseilles is against buying even limited quantities for the present, and Marseilles usually is the most important export source. Indeed, Marseilles steadily offers the oil upon its home market for materially less money than the lay down price hence. Germany is practically at a standstill over buying here. Italy has taken only 8,000 barrels here, as against 18,000 barrels to this time last year; it has been practically out of the market for two months. Rotterdam seems to have become temporarily supplied with the oil; at least a delayed steamer which will arrive there by the end of this month with about 10,000 barrels will keep it quiet, particularly as the butterine trading there is falling off. England has no demand here; it has plenty of Egyptian seed in sight and is anxious to market its own oil, while it is offering a more favorable basis to its buyers as compared with the rates here. But



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the English production has a limit, and it would not of course satisfy the more important requirements of Europe.

The fact that the foreign markets have been very indifferent this season over the offerings in this country, because of the comparatively high prices as against ordinary seasons has not had material effect to this time for the reason that our home consumption has thus far readily absorbed the productions. It is a question if the mills can be independent materially longer of the export business, and that will depend as indicated upon the wants of our western soapmakers. It goes without saying that a liberal export business must finally be secured to clean up productions, if not next month then by shortly after that time. But it would seem that export demand would be started for the oil and that the prices for it would not be the chief consideration in the event of associated fats drifting to a stronger basis and which would appear probable from their statistical situations.

The fact that crude oil is easier at the mills and may go a little lower is no reason why the seaboard markets should drift to an easier basis, since there had ought to be 8 cents per gallon difference in the prices of crude in tanks at the mills and the price of prime yellow, in barrels, in New York, instead of the less than that difference which has prevailed for some time.

At the mills sales of 10 tanks crude at 33 1-2, with further sellers at 33 1-2 and 33 bid. In New York, sales of 2,500 barrels of prime yellow, January delivery at 39 1-2 to 40; 2,000 bbls. do, February, at 39 3-4 to 40; 4,000 bbls. do, March delivery, at 40; 250 bbls. do, April, at 40c. Also 300 bbls. winter yellow, at 44 to 45, and 150 bbls. white at 44c.

LATER.—Some of the mills offer to sell lower; others are quite firm, while at the seaboard there is a firmer tone because of a sharp advance for lard. Prime yellow in New York is held up to 41 c for January and February, but 40c is the best bid, and sales of 300 bbls. at 40c. Crude in tanks is reported to have sold in the Valley at 32 1/2@33c, and that it is offered in the Southeast at 33c.

COTTONSEED NOTE

The Louisville Cotton Seed Oil Co., Louisville, Ky., has sued the Empire Oil Co. for \$1,980, alleging breach of contract.

COTTON OIL SITUATION

(Special letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has been exceedingly dull during the past week, which, on account of the holidays, was only to be expected, but this dullness so far has not brought about any decline, as offerings are still very scarce. Should, however, refiners show more disposition to sell we have no doubt that prices would decline somewhat, as the demand has dropped off entirely. Europe, who was not anxious to contract even when the market was booming, has now withdrawn altogether, and a parity 37 1/2 to 38c would be the highest obtainable for small lots of prime oil on the other side. Compound lard makers have previously contracted with the refiners for large lots of oil for delivery for several months to come and are not likely to step in buying any more unless unforeseen developments should occur in the lard market. Speculators are not willing to take hold at prevailing high prices and refiners have no interest at present in forcing the market up after having contracted with the compound lard makers for large lots of oil. In fact, refiners' interests are now rather the other way, and a decline would be more to their advantage, as it would enable them to cover in their contracts and to replenish their

stocks of crude oil at a lower price. Crude oil is gradually, although slowly, easing off in price, but this has had very little effect upon the seaboard markets, as the decline had already been anticipated and the market here was on a decidedly lower level than the crude oil market.

Exports continue to fall off and are now some 18,000 bbls. behind those of last year.

Arrivals of oil here in New York are increasing and have been as follows: September, 13,618; October, 23,450; November, 26,863, and so far in December, 30,812.

We quote to-day as follows:

P. S. Y., C. S. oil....40c nominal.
P. S. Y., Jan.....39 3/4c asked 39 3/4c bid
P. S. Y., Feb.....40c asked 39 1/2c bid
P. S. Y., March.....40 1/2c asked 39 3/4c bid
P. S. Y., April.....40 1/2c asked 40c bid
P. S. Y., May.....41c asked 40 1/2c bid
Off S. Y.....39 1/2c asked 39c bid
P. S. W.....44 1/2c asked 42 1/2c bid
P. W. Y.....43c asked 41 1/2c bid

Full quotation of C. S. oil, 2.25.

Lard closed on Tuesday at 9.85 in Chicago for May.

Tallow is firmer at 6c in hogsheds.

Corn-oil is strong at 5.30.

New Orleans market is firm but dull at 39c for prime and 38c for off-oil.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Our oil market this week very quiet with very little trading, both buyers and sellers waiting; mills generally holding their oil for 33 1/2@34c December-January, and 35c for February-March. Cake and meal fair and unchanged. Some inquiry for linters at 23 1/2@2 1/2c mill run.

COSTS ON COMMISSIONER

Advices from Pittsburg say: Judge Marshall Brown, sitting in Quarter Sessions Court, made an order placing the costs in about 500 oleomargarine cases on Agent James Terry, the prosecutor, who represented the pure food department of Pennsylvania. When the bills were ignored the grand jury placed the costs on Terry and he appealed.

In the suit of the commonwealth against J. J. Rungee, the first appeal case resulting from the prosecutions under the coloring clause of the oleomargarine act tried before Judge John D. Shafer in Common Pleas Court No. 2, the grand jury found for the defendant.

Rungee had been sentenced by Alderman John Cahill to pay a fine of \$100.

Verdicts for the appellants from the judgment

of Alderman Cahill in fining them \$100 each for alleged violation of the oleomargarine law, were rendered in a number of cases. The prosecutor was Levi Wells, dairy and food commissioner, and the defendants were David Wynne, W. J. Harper, H. C. Schwartz, Albert Braun, George Ritter, J. J. Anthony, J. J. Weldon and B. O. Hill.

The defense in each case, with the exception of the four against Weldon, was a general denial of the intent to disregard the law. The judgment in the Weldon cases was unusual. The defendant did not appear, but his attorney was present. He made no effort to make a defense, but notwithstanding this a verdict was returned in Weldon's favor solely upon the evidence of the State.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 25—	1901.	1900.
Chicago	1,695,000	1,370,000
Kansas City	690,000	610,000
Omaha	445,000	355,000
St. Louis	325,000	325,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	406,500	290,000
Indianapolis	310,000	245,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	55,000	58,000
Cudahy, Wis.	146,000	121,000
Cincinnati	129,000	130,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	118,000	114,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	103,000	86,000
Sioux City, Ia.....	175,000	126,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	155,000	115,000
Louisville, Ky.	90,000	90,000
Cleveland, Ohio	80,000	78,000
Detroit, Mich.	40,000	40,000
Wichita, Kan.	28,000	25,000
Nebraska City, Neb...	35,000	...
Bloomington, Ill.	24,600	18,400
Above and all other...	5,270,000	4,315,000

—Price Current.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA. U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

OUR YULETIDE WISH

We hope that every marketman had a Merry Christmas, and we wish every one a Happy New York and plenty of good paying business during the next twelve months.

DON'T WANT YOUR BOY TO BE A BUTCHER?

Many a butcher says, "I don't want my son to be a butcher." His reason for so saying is that he himself has probably found it a hard game to play. But there are successful and wealthy butchers, thousands of them; and millionaires who have made their "barrels" in the meat business. The advantage of a butcher's son becoming a butcher himself is that he has his father's experience as a starter and his father's advice and business to train him in his youth.

It is all wrong to say that you will not let your son be a butcher. There are hard lines and poor folks in every calling in life and none of the kid-glove professions or trades have it easier than the meat seller.

Just look around you. There are hundreds of marketmen in your knowledge whom you would be proud to have your son copy. Think of it, most butchers are gentlemen.

No. Do not stop your son's becoming a butcher. But, instead, start with the boy to make him a live stock and meat expert. Tell him all you know about meat. Point out to him the best shops and the best men in the trade and let him study them in their markets. Let him study the beef breeds, and make a real boss butcher of him.

Arch. McKeague,

Albert street, Thorold.

Just imagine half a dozen Saturdays coming all together with enough evergreens for a Sunday-school entertainment and you will have some idea of Christmas at McKeague's butcher shop. On Friday, Dec. 22 the Christmas stock will be complete, and a warm invitation is extended to every man, woman and child in Thorold and vicinity to come and see the display. My stock of fowl and Christmas meat will be bigger and better than ever. Fresh oysters for dressing and plenty of suet. Remember, every visitor gets a piece of mistletoe.

"OH, MY! AIN'T HE A DANDY!"

(Written for McKeague's ad.)

The turkey's in the oven,
The pudding's on to steam;
When mother opens up the door
Just hear the young ones scream:
"Oh, my! ain't he a dandy!"
"Just see his big fat legs!"
"Where did we get so fine a one?"
"Ma got him at McKeague's."

The Christmas cake's been made a month—
Mince pies, tarts and jell!
But when mother bastes the turkey
Just hear those youngsters yell:
"Oh, my! ain't he a dandy!"
"Just see his big fat legs!"
"Where did we get so fine a one?"
"Ma got him at McKeague's."

Christmas eve has come at last;
The lights are all put out,
But in their dreams with one accord
The children loudly shout:
"Oh, my! ain't he a dandy!"
"Just see his big fat legs!"
"Where did we get so fine a one?"
"Ma got him at McKeague's."

HOW TO ROAST A TURKEY

"Ninety-nine women out of every one hundred, ninety-nine cooks out of every one hundred will bake a turkey with the back to the pan," said a New Orleans man who keeps in touch with the kitchen, "and this is a mistake. I said ninety-nine out of every one hundred. Rather should I have said that the mistake is almost universally made. But few cooks ever think of cooking the turkey the other way. There seems to be a demand for well-browned turkey breast. But in browning the breast they sacrifice the sweetness of this part of the fowl. The best way to prepare a turkey is to bake it with the breast down. I learned this lesson from Mme. Begue, whose place down in the old quarter, near the French market, has become famed all over the country. She never thinks of baking a turkey with the breast up. The breast is turned to the bottom of the pan, and instead of being dry and tasteless when it is served is richly flavored and as sweet and juicy as one would care to have it. You see, all the fine flavoring of the turkey, the juice of the dressing and all the daintier touches flow down toward the breast of the fowl, and when the white meat is served you get the full benefit of every flavor added during the processes of preparing and baking the turkey, in addition to the distinctive taste of the fowl itself."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Western railroads are cutting rates on meats and packinghouse products. The butcher needs a cut somewhere.

The West Side Market House Commission of Cleveland, O., are to build a market, but have no site yet. It will go up soon.

Swift & Company are giving the towns of Vermont a chance to bid on their new rendering plant by deciding not to build in Burlington until spring.

A gang of burglars have been operating up in Port Chester, Conn. They paid their compliments to the Hotchkiss Beef Company, but took little.

Henry P. Gash, one of Armour's salesmen at Galesburg, Ill., has been arrested charged with the embezzling of \$1,000. The shortage is covered by bond.

Frank S. Mason, who was with the Batchelders before they sold out at Hampton, N. H., has gone into the provision line on his own hook.

Springfield butchers had a day in court because they were a bit late in securing licenses. The defaulters were sent up for trial.

The following persons have formed a co-operative (\$10,000) stock company at Washington, D. C., to buy for and sell meats, etc., to its members: L. C. Hay, J. L. Feeney, E. A. Clifford, D. J. Roberts, John D. Meyers, Adam Brandt, A. A. Darrah, F. F. Bogia and C. G. Morrison.

Nelson Morris & Co. sent one of their new meat cars up about Mansfield, O., last week,

and set the tongues of the natives wagging. Their eyes bulged a bit also. This car serves Ashland likewise.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

The New York Board of Health reports the following amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, December 18, 1901: Beef, 5,922 pounds; veal, 6,167 pounds; mutton, 4,325 pounds; poultry, 6,475 pounds; pork, 600 pounds; total, 23,489 pounds.

Louis Goldschmidt of 8th avenue hangs up some attractions in his market window these days that attract. The ladies don't forget.

Joe Macdonald has not yet allied his services to any one and is available. He was with Ruddy Bros. until Thomas Ruddy died.

Swift & Company have filed a judgment against Louis Metzger for the amount of \$141.

Edward S. Thomas has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of John F. Jackson, assigned, doing business as Jackson & Co., manufacturers of butchers' supplies and refrigerators, at 626 Tenth avenue.

Frank E. Madison, the cashier of Armour's Jersey City branch, played the races, etc., with the usual results: Caught in time. Bond covers all many times over. But no bond can cover shame and a blasted future. He began this month. The company checks right in behind its men.

A Seventh avenue butcher has an Italian band play before his market every morning. Guess again. But he draws the trade. He says if it pays saloons, it will pay him. He's the talk all "up the av'ner."

Frank Mash, the Harlem butcher, had Louis Frank, his competitor on Park avenue arrested. Frank was discharged and then Mash got arrested as a result: Charge, "false arrest," so it goes.

Ed. Davis, the well-known butcher of Washington Market and Ninth avenue, has secured 20 of the prize winning cattle recently on exhibition, and it is safe to say that no finer beef has ever been seen in the old Washington Market, which has been the home of fancy beef for many years. These prime steers average from 750 to 850, and every one of them is perfection. Price is a second consideration with Mr. Davis, where quality is concerned. Dave Davis, who is his father's right-hand man, and on whom most of the responsibility of this big business rests, says, very aptly: "It's four of a kind, five times band running."

A Happy Event

Mr. and Mrs. B. Borshardt celebrated their tin wedding (the tenth anniversary of their marriage) at their residence, 48 West 90th street, on Sunday, December 22. The invited guests were chiefly the relations of the happy pair. After the guests had all arrived they were made to sit down and enjoy a sumptuous dinner. The catering was done by one of the best-known caterers in New York City. The house was lavishly and tastily decorated with pretty flowers and tropical plants. Many speeches were made and toasts given. Among the invited guests were the following well-known meat men and their ladies: Mr. and Mrs. Dryfuss, Mr. and Mrs. Fix and sons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Borshardt and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Borshardt, Mr. Levinsky, the well-known tallow dealer, Fred Lesser and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kern and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Klein and family, Mr. S. Willner and his best girl.

It was a most enjoyable family affair and impressed the company that married life is worth living.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House

ECHOES OF THE S. & S. BALL

The officers of the association are: H. Gutenstein, president; A. Herrmann, vice president; R. J. Althouse, treasurer; A. Bloch, secretary; G. Englehardt, sergeant-at-arms. Trustees—N. Grabenheimer, J. S. Colwell, and H. Seldner.

Not even the fact that the big event was held on a Friday and the 13th of the month had for it no greater disaster than the circumstance that a runaway cab horse chased himself around about Fifth avenue at the park and stopped in front of the Lexington Opera House just at the time the first number of the fine vaudeville program started in the big amusement hall. The speedy animal evidently thought that he was late for a "fare." The rig, however, was not injured, and the pleasant affair within had nothing to do with the bolting nag.

The careful programme committee seemed to have secured only the stars of the various vaudeville theatres. There was not a poor number in the list. The big audience appreciated every one and showed it.

Manager C. C. Galbraith, Jim Stewart, Blackman and others of Armour's general staff were there. The presence of Mrs. B. made her young husband a bit "cheaty" over the fact that the others came alone.

General Manager Machette, of the Kansas City plant, and his beautiful, but modest and refined wife were there in an "O. P." box. Mrs. Machette is gentleness itself and any one meeting her would readily excuse the "blind leap" and the "rash act" of the happy groom who has brought such soft sunshine into his life. Mr. Machette is—barring Max Sulzberger—possibly the youngest general manager of a big packing-house enterprise in this country, and he has a great reputation in his line.

Well, of course, Vice-President Fred Joseph and Secretary Sam Weil, of the S. & S. Co., were present with big box parties. We were told that Mr. Joseph was still in the West searching out the best Christmas beeves to be found, but he said he wouldn't miss the annual ball of the boys for a whole packing-house full of blue ribbon steers. "Uncle Sam" has so completely recovered his wonted health that his benevolent smile had lost that grimace which sometime ago told of his weakened and overworked system. Miss Weil, his pretty and fascinating daughter, blushed at the insinuation in the pun on her name when asked: "Are you a Weil girl?" Being near the Yuletide, she forgave the culprit. General Branch Manager J. A. Howard was present and everywhere. He showed the strain of recent hard work.

"Did you see George Fleir?" some one asked. "No, but I saw him flew." The same old George and his mate, Will Callaghan, both now of the staff of the S. & S. Co., to whom they sold out, were there. Both as big in heart and contrast as ever, and with the same old smile, which old Nick himself could not scorch from their faces—if he got the chance.

The committees for the event were:

Arrangement Committee—H. W. Phillips, chairman; W. Wirsing, P. Kramer, H. Rock, L. Kirchheimer, I. J. Pupkin, J. Masterson, George H. Orear, and F. W. Greenfield.

Reception Committee—J. A. Howard, Chairman; Thos. Thatcher, J. H. Whippley, S. S. Grabenheimer, M. Offenberger, F. Houston, B. Cassidy, J. S. Dawley, Geo. Hilderbrand, B. Schel, S. Kriskel, Geo. Althouse, F. Armbruster, P. Hare, J. Gall, W. Callahan, F. Becker, Julius Kahn, Albert Sippel, M. J. Sulzberger, H. Eisenstein, G. Helmuth.

Floor Committee—L. E. Birdseye, chairman; S. Braun, floor manager; J. Koblish, ass't floor manager; Leo Plaut, J. Rosenblatt, C. E. Huntley, Al. Samuels, H. Folger, Sol. Furth, E. O. Lounsbury, J. Downey, Louis Meyer, M. H. S. Joseph, J. Falk.

Press Committee—M. M. Behrend, chairman; Geo. Fleier, S. A. Clemons, Max Weil, Sam Goldsmith, C. Ullman.

THE "BIG 9" BALL

The present great excitement existing in Branch 9 of the Benchmens' Association is due to the great disposal of tickets to their entertainment and reception to be held on Sunday evening, January 19, 1902, at Lyric Hall, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

The committee, headed by Charles Paulis and ten able assistants have left no stone unturned to make this one of the most memorable affairs of the season.

The proceeds are to be devoted to the Hospital Bed Fund of the Association, a cause worthy of the support and sympathy of all.

The program being under the direction of J. F. Paulis, who has endeavored to the best of his ability to make the entertainment a grand success, he has selected a host of first-class talent and feels confident that it will suit the most fastidious individual and a pleasant time is assured all who may attend.

The music will be under the direction of Prof. Sause accompanied by his military band. Tickets admitting lady and gent including wardrobe are 50 cents each, extra lady's ticket 25 cents.

BIG MASQUE BALL IN SIGHT

The Third annual Masquerade and Civic Ball of the Retail Butchers' M. P. Association, of Brooklyn, will be held at Saengerbund Hall, corner Schermerhorn and Smith streets, Brooklyn, the evening of Tuesday, January 21 next. The music will be by Prof. Lent. The affair will be one of the biggest and pleasantest in trade annals. The Brooklyn marketmen have a way of rounding up the whole trade and of making their guests feel glad that they came. The tickets are only \$1, but the evening will be worth several times that small amount. Just go and see.

GERMANIA GUARD ATTENTION

Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 will be on week again with one of its pleasant social annuals. On the evening of Thursday, January 30, 1902, the Thirty-third Anniversary Basquerade and Civic Ball of the guard will take place at Lexington Opera House (Terrace Garden), Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue. The grand march is scheduled to move at 10 p. m. sharp, commanded by Capt. Otto Geiss, who has captained and piloted the boys so many years to their intense satisfaction. The music will be furnished by Prof. Engel's orchestra and a most delightful time is anticipated. Don't forget this event for you'll feel sorry if you miss it.

At the last half-yearly meeting of the Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, held on December 17, five new members were taken in. The meeting was the largest ever held. The Guard decided to excel itself in its preparations for the forthcoming ball. The officers are:

Otto Geiss, captain; Peter Clemens, vice-president; Charles Henkel, recording secretary; Philip Lenz, financial secretary; Henry Schmitt, treasurer; Herman Martin, sergeant-at-arms.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1901: Beef, 14,760 lbs.; veal, 5,050 lbs.; mutton, 5,910 lbs.; lamb, 175 lbs.; poultry, 6,366 lbs.; pork, 1,966 lbs.; total, 34,227 lbs.

R. & B'S REAL JOLLY NIGHT

Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society's grand annual entertainment and ball will be held at that select and pretty entertainment house, the Murray Hill Lyceum, corner Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 25 next. Professional talent will render the vaudeville part of the programme. The tickets, which admit lady and gentleman, are only 50 cents. The programme starts at exactly 8.30 p. m. The Rohe & Bro. event is a refined, whole-souled family affair. It is a big annual festival, a regular night off for real pleasure which will delight old and young alike. Go and get \$3 worth for your 50 cents. You'll have a good time.

A Butcher Worthy of the Name

J. S. Spencer, the Grand Old Man among the West Washington Market carcass merchants, looks as nappy as a boy. He has done a good trade. Everyone believes him and trusts him. He is one of the finest judges of good flesh there is and good ones are about.

Horse Meat No More

The horse meat abattoir in the Kearney Swamp, New Jersey, has been a menace and an eyesore for some time. The New York Board of Health complained of it. Now the Board of Health over there has refused, by unanimous vote to permit J. B. Gorsch to locate a horse slaughterhouse at Kearney. There still remains the horse rendering plant of Herman Valtzky, on the Hackensack river meadows.

The New Packinghouse Manager

A. D. Latchford, of Kansas City, is the new general manager of the Crescent City Stockyard and Slaughterhouse Company, at New Orleans, La. He succeeds A. B. Blake-more. Mr. Latchford has been with Nelson Morris & Co. and other big packing concerns.

Died Suddenly

John Murphy, the well known superintendent of Swift & Company at St. Louis, died suddenly last week of pneumonia, at Muncie, Ind., where he had gone to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Murphy's parents. He was popular and well liked and leaves a host of friends.

After "Bob" Veal

The health inspectors of Passaic, N. J., got wind of six "bob" calves, and warned the surroundings of a local beef company in search of them. The shipper turned out to be an old customer of the concern, and tried to work off the "bobs" on him through an express office. The carcasses were refused. Then the officers destroyed them.

A Big Hog

A Poland-China hog of William Jennings of Fancy Hill, Va., was butchered at Lexington this week, and weighed, dressed, 670 lbs. net. Its live weight was 764 lbs. Pretty good sized pig.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.

Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

**POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME**

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

Butcher:

Please ask each of your customers to sign this petition. Pass blank paper to this heading for their signatures. When full please mail the list to The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. We will put all of these petitions into one big petition and present it to the legislature when the opponents of the Butcher's Sunday Closing Law introduce their bill to repeal the act. Let us work now and roll up a large protest against killing this day of rest for the butcher and his clerks. Write to us for additional copies of this petition. They will be sent to you free.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S Petition AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

An Effort will be made to Repeal the Butchers'
Sunday Closing Law when the Legislature meets.

WE ASK THE BUTCHER'S CUSTOMER:

- 1.—Are you in favor of your butcher and his employees having a day of rest with their families?
- 2.—Do you favor the Butcher closing his market all day Sunday so that he and his assistants may have this day of rest and recreation?

IF YOU FAVOR THE ABOVE PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION.

Name

Address

BUSINESS RECORD

INDIANA.—Butler and Butler, Auburn; meat; dissolved.

MAINE.—F. A. W. Field & Co., Bangor; provisions, etc., succeeded by Jas. Hudson. James E. Alexander, Brunswick, provisions, Harris & Johnson, succeed.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brennan & Ahern, Natick; provisions; dissolved; business continued by E. P. Brennan; David H. Pelton, provisions; succeeded by W. A. Reed & Co. Clark & Hastings, Palmer; meat; sold out. W. L. Dillane, So. Hadley Falls; meat; attached and away. John A. Laval, Quincy; provisions, chattel mortgage \$500. Thos. C. Blackstock, Somerville, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1, etc.

MICHIGAN.—Allen & Tift, Coldwater; meat, closed. J. S. Betz, Coldwater, meat; now of Grice & Betz. Blanchard & Warren, Perry; meat market, succeeded by Nelson Carlton. Wm. Stock, Detroit, meat, etc., chattel mortgage \$600; chattel mortgage \$1,200 discharged. James Maher, Jackson; meat; bill of sale.

MISSOURI.—J. D. Martin, Kansas City, meat, etc.; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—C. H. Watson, provisions, Laconia; sold out to Chas. Morrison. Horace H. Holmes, Manchester, provisions, etc.; sold out to Ayres & Peck. J. A. Turcotte, Manchester, provisions; if interested, inquire at office (24).

NEW YORK STATE.—Wheeler & McKenna; Malone; meat; burned out. F. J. Steen, New Paltz, meats, etc.; et al. mtg. R. E. \$1,650. City of New York, Deile Bros.; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

OHIO.—Mrs. J. G. Distlerath, meats; Wapakoneta; sold out.

RHODE ISLAND.—L. M. Chilson, Slatersville, meats; dead. M. T. O'Reilly, Providence, meats, etc., assigned.

WEST VIRGINIA.—B. C. Wilderman, Fairmont; meats; assigned.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Montana Butchers' Association formed itself and drove A. Tait & Co. into the courts for protection. The plaintiffs state that the association is driving them out of business. Well, they nearly drove the butchers out and drove them together for their own protection. The boomerang looks nice going out, but it has a nasty look coming back to the man who throws it on the wrong curve and angle.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Columbus, O., will have the annual ball on December 18. The milk men will be the cream of the evening, as they are "chief guests." These two associations are trying to co-operate on a certain local buying plan which will eventually cause trouble.

The Advisory Committee of Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Local Union, No. 50, Syracuse, N. Y., met Sunday afternoon to devise plans of procedure in several cases of alleged violations of the Sunday closing law. Business Agent Chauncey Burns, of the union, stated that three or four violations of the law requiring that all meat markets be closed on Sunday had been reported and that the union would take steps to prevent a continuance of these violations.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Clerks' Association, of Chicago, Ill., held its sixteenth annual reception and ball at the North Side Turner Hall. Louis L. Wolf, chairman of the arrangement committee, started the grand march with his wife. He was followed by Ed. M. Brown, Louis Jungman, E. C. Tharigan, Carl P. Paterson, Charles P. Steigelman, W. W. Neice, Hugo Lesser and Charles Olson, also members of the arrangement committee.

The Retail Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is fraternizing with its neighbor, the Grand Rapids association. The latter organization has been invited by the former to its annual banquet to be held on Jan. 15, next. If the guests go the Celery City boys will feed them more than vegetables. About 50 Grand Rapids marketmen are likely to accept.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures
The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Bail, S., 1434 2d ave., to P. Wahl.	\$90
Cherry, L., 112 Broome st., to Chas. Cherry.	100
Feldman, A., 112 Goerck, to H. Brand. (R)	20
Grotzky, J., 3½ W. 133d st.; to H. Brand. (R)	164
Hofman, E., Westchester, to M. & S. Loeb, (cows, etc.)	4,240
Leith, Sam, 1835 Third ave., to L. Heinsfurter	100
Michael, Sol., 199 Ave B, to M. Kahn, Lenkus, A., 111 E. 81st, to B. Ralkin	150
Salerno, A., 103 6th ave., to E. Pas-cuzize	65
Schwarz, Hy., 1 Pitt, to H. Brand...	300
Stoninger, C., 2220 2d ave., to H. Brand. (R)	60
	50

Bills of Sale.

Lerman, H., 27 Scammell, to M. Korn-bloom	200
---	-----

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Bardes, E., 295 7th ave., to H. G. Paulsen.	250
Goldstein, S., Rockaway ave., to Weil Bros., (cows)	1,795
Greenberg, S., Hegeman ave., to E. Rothschild (cows, etc.)	650

Bills of Sale.

Jonas, L., 303 Graham ave., to S. H. Ferguson.	65
Schmidt, C. A., Evergreen ave., to P. Deninger	200

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Alter, L., 95 Pitt st., to B. Alter...	\$100
Conaway, W. B., 1183 3d ave., to Smith & S.,	100
Forte, G., 44 Oak, to R. Ferrentino.	50
Hertz, Hy., 7 and 9 Lexington sq., to E. M. Harlam	465
Mappnes, J., 1475 Madison ave., to F. K. Caddy	150
Atkins, P., 572 10th ave., to Gut-freund Bros.	124
Carlone, P., 237 Greenwich, to H. Al-bers	160
Carino, A., 128 Mulberry, to E. Gargi-ulo,	285
Crandell, B. F., 72 6th ave., to J. M. De Lora	200

Masera, M., 1154 3d ave., to P. Pala-dio	200
Muler & Retzbach, 55 W. 125th st., to J. T. Fay	600
Rosenfeld, F., 25 Lispenard, to A. Mencher	250
Sheffren, N., 214 Canal, to B. Smusch	225
Steinberg, Alex, 371 Bowerly, to H. Steinberg	600
Weintraub, J., 130 E. Houston, to F. Menschel	115

Bills of Sale.

Kramer, Chas., 150 Norfolk st., to S. Kramer	1
Larken, D., 175 West, to Jas. Lar-ken	1,000
Lachmann, Hy., 92 E. End ave., to L. Wolff	150

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Leyer, O., 215 Montrose av., to N. Bonnlender	600
Nann, E. M., 166 Degraw, to C. H. Kathmeyer	250
Koenig, R., 535 Kent ave., to H. Kochler	420
Kaiser, M., 109 Washington, to W. A. Wright	1,000

Bills of Sale.

Schreier, A., 37 Monteith, to H. Tabi-an, M. Weisman and M. Klinger	400
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New Shops

E. M. Yoder added a meat market to his business at Lincoln, Kan.
Bert Johnson owns the new meat market at Secor, Ill.

George Green opens a meat market at Franklin, R. I.

J. Donnell has opened his market on Rail-road street, Iliou, N. Y.

Mr. Hocking has a new market on Rush-brook street, Scranton, Pa.

George Berkoben re-opened his market on State street, Wilmerding, Pa.

C. F. Gibbs has decided to re-open his market at Whitman, Miss.

Business Changes

H. P. Kennedy has bought the market business of Goslin & Rose, at 328 George street, Peterborough, Ont.

H. H. Norton has bought the Crescent meat market at Freeport, N. Y.

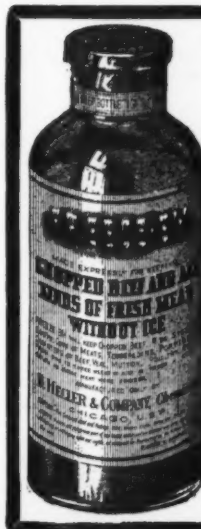
James Pooley has purchased H. F. Clark's meat business at Stamford, Conn.

Edward Leopold has leased W. J. Beier-dorfer's meat market at St. Mary's, O.

M. O'Connor has bought the meat market of Clark & Costello, at Schuylerville, N. Y.

Charles J. Smith is now sole proprietor of the Smith & Miller Meat Market Company at Whalley avenue, Westville, Conn.

Charles Figgert has purchased William Murphy's market at Conesus, N. Y.



\$1,000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOT-TLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS for USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

The receipts of cattle for the week ending Friday were 13,000; previous week 33,000; same week last year 15,000. Light receipts were expected during Christmas week. The packing demand exceeded the supply of cattle, so beefs improved 30c to 50c over the previous week's low point. Top beefs were Kansas fed. Branded Wyoming steers sold at \$6.00. Good cows advanced in price, but canners show no improvement. Heavy feeders strengthened in sympathy with beefs. Stockers are some higher, and Southern cattle strong.

Hog receipts for the week were 48,000; previous week 94,000; same week last year 44,000. A holiday reduction in receipts prevailed but prices took a decided upturn and about all of the recent decline was regained. Heavy hogs are sharply higher than at surrounding markets and sell at \$6.70 to \$6.90; mixed and medium weights \$6.40 to \$6.75; lights \$5.50 to \$6.50; pigs \$4 to \$5.40.

Sheep receipts for the week were 4,000; previous week 13,400; same week last year 3,000. The marketing of sheep was well over before Christmas, and shippers seemed to be taking a holiday. There were hardly enough sheep offered to make a market, but the feeling is strong and values higher. Fed lambs are worth \$4.50 to \$5.50; fed wethers \$3.50 to \$4.50; ewes \$3.80. Stockers and feeders are still quiet. Packers purchased as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	500	600	...
Fowler	100	7,300	100
Schwarzschild ..	2,500	6,900	500
Swift	1,500	16,500	800
Cudahy	2,500	12,000	700
Ruddy	400	...	...
Omaha	400	...	...
Small Butchers ..	200	200	100

OMAHA

Receipts, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts week Dec. 21	16,351	66,365	11,578
Receipts fol. week...	17,193	67,296	14,503
Same w'k, last year.	10,960	57,511	13,506

CATTLE—The general market for fat cattle has been dull, with a lower tendency. Good to choice beefs have been scarce enough to command about steady prices, but the half fat and short fed grades have suffered a decline. It has been the same way with cow stuff. The fat and heifery grades have ruled firm, but the fair to medium grades went off 25¢ to 40¢ for the week. Veal calves are strong and bulls, stags, etc., a shade lower. There has not been a very brisk business in stockers and feeders, but prices have been well sustained for good grades. Common low grade and underweight stuff has ruled slow and lower.

HOGS—The market ruled active and higher the first two days of the week, but later suffered a sharp decline and closing quotations are 25¢ to 30¢ lower than a week ago. All the packers are after the heavy hogs and these generally sell readily. There has been a very slow and uneven market for light weights, however, and prices have ruled lower at all points. Prices are extremely irregular and there seem to be no set standards for prices, the same grades frequently selling 30¢ apart on the same day. The local market, however, continues to average higher than Chicago, and about half the receipts each day are Iowa hogs. Packers are anxious for the heavy hogs, but apparently don't want so many of the lighter weights.

SHEEP—Supplies have been small and the quality not very good. Fat stock has been in very good request and prices ruled sharply higher the first part of the week, but suffered a set-back the past few days. In feeder sheep and lambs the trade has been quiet with prices about steady.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending December 25 were as follows: 15,046 cattle, 40,044 hogs, and 4,461 sheep, against 17,711 cattle, 46,288 hogs and 7,037 sheep received the previous week.

CATTLE—Strong on top grade beef and shipping cattle, while barely steady to lower on ordinary butcher stuff, stock and feeding steers.

HOGS—Scarcity of heavy hogs becoming more and more apparent and prices thereon averaged higher, although the general market was weak to lower, with an over supply of common, thin pigs and inferior hogs. Active demand from butchers and packers for good weight hogs.

SHEEP—Higher, choice muttons and lambs scarce; common stuff dull.

PROVISION MARKET

The receipts during the week ending December 25 were: Hams, 57,700 lbs.; meats, 2,071,400 lbs.; lard, 266,200 lbs., and no pork.

FORMER—Pork and lard slightly higher. Green meats unchanged. Boxed meats and bacon firmer, but business light.

PORK—F. o. b., in a jobbing way. Standard (1901 make) at \$16.10.

LARD—Choice steam on east side closed nominally at 9.57 1-2, kettle rendered selling at 10 1-4c. (and in a small way) at 10 1-4c.

TALLOW—Country new at 6c. to 6 1-4c.; No. 2 do. at 5 1-4 to 5 1-2c.; cake at 6 1-2c. Packers stock quotable at 6 3-4c. to 6 7-8c.

OLEO-STEARINE—Steady, at 11c.

HIDES—Heavy stock, both dry and wet, is in demand and form with an inadequate supply. Light weights as well as inferior, frozen, etc., are slow, easy and plentiful.

Exchange closed to-day (Tuesday, December 24) and Christmas day.

CUT IT OUT

The Chicago "Live Stock World" has the following interesting and truthful little sermon on the above subject:

"When you get 'hot' about something and vow you are going to rip something or somebody up the back—cut it out.

"If you feel disposed to try the plan of building yourself up by tearing some one else down—cut it out.

"You may have an elegant opportunity to say spiteful, vicious things about some one who has tried to injure you; but what's the use—cut it out.

"The idea that your more successful competitor is doing what he is because 'luck' is on his side while the world is against you is the kind of an idea that your rival would never have or take time to entertain. It will do you only harm—cut it out.

"Should you get the notion in your noddle that it doesn't make much difference what you do or how you do it now—that you will make up for present shortcomings or misdeeds later on—cut it out.

"Many people think nothing is too good for company while any courtesy or little thoughtful attention bestowed upon the home folks is something wasted. The thought is a breeder of crowsfeet, gray hairs, heartaches and something worse—cut it out.

"If you think you are too busy to be civil—cut it out.

"Don't you get your share of good things? May be the people are right who think that we get what is coming to us. At any rate when you feel that you deserve what you do not get, remember that such a thought unfits you for showing your real worth—cut it out.

"Should you, after reading this preachy stuff fear you might forget some of the good advice—cut it out."

UNIVERSITY HASH

The matron of the University of Wisconsin assures the "co-eds" (college girls) that she buys the best. She says "As to hamburger and hash, of the 234 meals served at the hall this year, hamburger steak has been on the bill of fare only eight times and hash nineteen times."

There are worse things about a meal than hamburger and hash. But the "co-eds" always wish to pick about.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending December 21 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers	Destination	Oil-Cake	Cheese	Bacon	Butter	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs
Georgic	Liverpool	1481	7377	3359	...	...	...	375 6286
Teutonic	do	170	1750	...	...	57	...	5 1554
Canadian	do	4200	...	450 850	250	...	...	250 1500
Etruria	do	...	578	872 220	...	...	...	...
St. Louis	Southampton	...	...	1214 595	25	...	...	100 450
Mesaba	London	...	...	85	...	...	...	125 267
Marquette	London	...	1920	...	800	...	...	...
Boston City	Bristol	...	833	...	...	...	...	9100
Penrith Castle	Manchester	...	60	...	...	...	...	10450
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	...	...	120	...	270 50	341	1715
Maasdam	Rotterdam	3936	...	65	...	40 20	925	1425
Southwark	Antwerp	3900	...	335	...	...	...	10
British Queen	do	8100	115	...	...	25	93	105
Kaiser Wil'm der Grosse	Bremen	...	25	...	358	...	225	725
Island	Baltic	...	...	...	170	...	845	1550
La Bretagne	Havre	...	25	...	...	40	100	...
Glengyle	Havre & Dunkirk	7806	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neustria	Marseilles	500	...	25	50 25	10	180	100
Lahn	Mediterranean	...	175	...	...	...	25	549
Nord America	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebriana	South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total	29023	10045	9388	2635	325	945	120	3589	35786
Last week	14376	13755	11888	4494	642	757	388	7032	29185
Same time in 1900	29046	4487	9114	966	67	851	175	3104	35097

Cheese receipts from May 1, 1901, to Dec. 20, 1901

Cheese receipts same period last year

Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1901 to Dec. 14, 1901

Total of actual shipments, same time last year

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Dec. 19	11,987	494	45,344	16,412
Friday, Dec. 20	3,741	225	41,270	8,510
Saturday, Dec. 21	973	40	24,568	1,634
Monday, Dec. 23	14,970	208	42,427	12,290
Tuesday, Dec. 24	3,500	900	29,000	8,000
Wednesday, Dec. 25	Holiday.			

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Dec. 19	4,830	121	2,013	801
Friday, Dec. 20	3,462	130	1,437	2,176
Saturday, Dec. 21	1,137	2	627	1,818
Monday, Dec. 23	2,858	57	2,562	...
Tuesday, Dec. 24	1,500	30	2,000	1,000
Wednesday, Dec. 25	Holiday.			

Range of Cattle Values

Christmas Reeves.....	\$6.05@7.50
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	6.20@6.85
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.40@6.10
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.70@5.35
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.00@4.60
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.50@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.20@3.40
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.20@4.65
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.25@4.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.40@3.10
Common to good canning cows.....	1.20@2.35
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4.75@6.00
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	3.00@4.25
Corn fed Western steers.....	4.60@6.75
Fed Texas steers.....	4.10@5.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.60@4.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	6.30@6.50
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.75@6.25
Selected butcher weights.....	6.05@6.45
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.85@6.25
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.50@6.05
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.20@5.95
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.....	4.10@5.15
Culls, stags and throwouts.....	2.75@5.30

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	4.00@4.30
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.50@3.90
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.15@3.65
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.40@4.00
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	2.50@3.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.20@2.85
Gulls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.50@2.10
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.10@3.65
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	3.50@4.50
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	4.65@5.50

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	58,000
Anglo-American.....	24,300
Boyd & Lunham.....	8,700
Continental Packing Co.....	23,400
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	7,000
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	7,500
Nelson Morris & Co.....	15,200
Swift & Company.....	50,100
Omaha Packing Co.....	17,000
City butchers.....	11,000
Total.....	222,200

LIVE STOCK NOTES

For the week ending December 21 the six western markets received more cattle and hogs than ever before as compared with the corresponding week in previous years.

For the week eleven markets received 680,000 hogs, being 66,000 less than the previous week, but 103,000 more than a year ago and 113,000 more than the corresponding week of 1899. For the year to date the combined receipts at the eleven markets are the largest on record, or 24,600,000 against 22,490,000 a year ago and 22,852,000 the corresponding period of 1899.

Last week only 13,385 hogs were shipped from here, being the smallest week's shipments of the year. Prices are lower east of Chicago.

This month's receipts promise to reach about 275,000, being the largest December since 1892 and the third largest on record for the closing month of the year. Considering the size of the receipts, the proportion of choice, well finished beefs has been comparatively small, while short fed cattle have been in heavy supply. Texans have been in small supply.

Prevailing prices for sheep and lambs are away below the December average during the

last five years, but, considering the immensity of the receipts at Chicago, and throughout the West, prices have held up pretty well. In December, 1894, the average price for 70 to 120 lb. sheep was only \$2.50, with the average for December, 1899, \$4.30 and December, 1900, \$4.

Of the 222,684 hogs received at the stockyards last week averaged only 200 lbs.; in fact, it was a fraction under 200 lbs. per head. The average the previous week was 201 lbs, a month ago 217 lbs. and three months ago 253 lbs., which was the heaviest week's average for the year. The average a year ago last week was 238 lbs., and two years ago 239 lbs.

A fire broke out in the middle of Armour & Co.'s packing plant at the stockyards Sunday night, and the plant would have been totally destroyed, only for the fire walls and the quick work of the firemen. The loss was \$10,000. Armour & Co. have sent a check for \$500 to the Firemen's Fund.

Between the hours of 12:30 and 7 o'clock Monday afternoon upwards of 5,000 turkeys were distributed to the employees of Swift & Company, at the stockyards. The main floor of the lard refinery was selected as the place of distribution, and a long counter erected across one end. Four aisles were raffled off the length of the room and through these the employees of the packinghouses filed, receiving the turkeys at the end of the line and passing out again.

The 800 employees of the office received their presents in the form of gold pieces, every person who has been with the company a year receiving one. Practically the same giving will rule at the branch houses at Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Paul, and the men in the 300 agencies will all be remembered. At Thanksgiving the office employees were given a course dinner for 25 cents which would ordinarily cost about \$1.

Each of the 1,800 men at the plant of Libby, McNeil & Libby received a turkey and plum pudding Tuesday. This is the first time the company has observed this practice and the managers have taken it up to increase the cordial feeling between employer and employed.

PROVISION MARKET

Provisions are not changing much in price. It is the season when the professional provision trader would, under ordinary circumstances, be inclined to begin buying for a January advance; but the prices are high compared with last year, and there is much the same feeling on provisions as on coarse grains. The would-be buyer looks at the quotations and thinks how far the drop might be if it proved a bear situation. Stocks are increasing some, as is natural at this time of the year. The cash demand is comparatively slow, as it always is at this season when meats are easy to keep and the West can do its own slaughtering in a retail way. But there remains the coarse grain situation, the high price of feed, and the relative high price of the hog, as high now as the product. For the lard man there is the thought of the big Cudahy holding. In a still broader way, there is the high price of all other edibles, and the commercial activity, which means a heavy provision consumption. To add to the general uncertainty, there is the question as to the premature marketing of hogs in the Southwest and whether it will mean fewer hogs in the early spring.

COOPERAGE

Prices firm. Pork barrels \$1.12@1.25 and lard tierces \$1.50@1.52½.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Laxerus & Co.)

Spot demand has been a little slow this week, as it usually is at this season.

The market is a little easier on green and S. P. meats. Hog receipts are liberal, and the packers seem to want them.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

GREEN HAMS—10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally, 9 1-2c.; do., 12 to 14 lbs. average, 9 3-8c.; do., 14 to 16 lbs. average, nominally, 9 3-8c.; do., 18 to 20 lbs. average, nominally, 9 3-8c.

GREEN PICNICS—5 to 6 lbs. average, nominally, 6 7-8c.; do., 6 to 8 lbs. average, nominally, 6 3-4c.; do., 8 to 10 lbs. average, nominally, 6 3-4c.

GREEN N. Y. SHOULDERS—10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally, 7 1-4c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS—18 to 20 lbs. average, nominally, 10 3-8 to 10 1-2c.

GREEN CLEAR BELLIES—6 to 8 lbs. average, nominally, 9 5-8c.; do., 8 to 10 lbs. average, nominally, 9 1-2c.; do., 10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally, 9 1-4c.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister)

By-Product Sundries

Ordinary shop fat, 2 1-2 to 3c. lb.
Suet and kidney, 5 to 5 1-2c. lb.
Shop bones, 60c. per cwt.
Mixed bones and tallow, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per cwt.

No. 1 calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs., 11c. per lb.

No. 2, calfskins, 9 1-2c. per lb.

No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8c. per lb.

No. 2, kip, 6 1-2c. per lb.

Deacons, 50c. each.

Glue stock, 4c. per lb.

TRICHINAE IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 20)

We shall not be very far out of the way if we attribute the difference of 0.22 pfennig (0.05236 cent) in great part to the trichina inspection.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of meat in Germany is 45 kilograms per capita, but no estimate is accessible to me as to the consumption of pork. An estimate may, however, be made as follows: Saxony used, in 1897, 15.3 kilograms beef and 25.9 kilograms pork per capita. If the Saxon average were the average for Germany, the inspection for the entire empire upon this basis would cost 0.0022 pfennig × 25.9 = 0.5698 mark (× 0.238 = \$0.1356124) per capita × 52,279,701 inhabitants (1895) = 29,788,953 marks (× 0.238 = \$7,089,772)—a very high estimate. Again, according to the Deutsche Fleischer Zeitung, August 30, 1899, it cost the city of Leipzig, Saxony, in 1898, 90,000 marks (\$21,420) to inspect 131,708 animals for trichina, giving a rate of 0.68332 mark (about 16½ cents) per animal. Extending the computation to the 14,000,000 annual kill (hogs), the microscopic inspection, based upon the Leipzig figures, would cost the empire 9,566,648 marks (\$2,762,862).

To summarize: Upon the basis of the figures given, the microscopic inspection would cost Germany:

	Dollars.
Taking the Saxon per kilo. figures..	7,089,772
Taking the Posen per hog figures..	3,275,356
Taking the Berlin per hog figures..	2,528,321
Taking the Leipzig per hog figures..	2,276,862
Average	3,792,577

It will be noticed that the highest estimate is based upon the food consumption, hence includes imported as well as German meat, while the other estimates include only the meat slaughtered in Germany. Further, it is doubtful whether the per capita pork consumption in Germany, including the vast agricultural areas, is as great as that of Saxony with all its factories. Accordingly, the highest estimate is undoubtedly too high, while the others are too low.

While these figures therefore cannot be looked upon as exact, they may be construed as meaning that the trichina inspection, if ex-

tended to entire Germany, would cost somewhere near 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 marks, or about \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 annually.

The person who wishes the obligatory trichina inspection introduced into the United States may take these figures as a working basis, compare them with salaries paid in America, consider the few cases of trichinosis we have, examine the German statistics, and then ask himself the question whether the Department of Agriculture would be justified in expending this sum of money for the purpose indicated, or whether it could accomplish more good with the same sum expended in other ways.

It is interesting in this connection to notice that the appropriation for the United States Department of Agriculture for the past three years has been: 1897, \$2,448,532; 1898, \$2,467,902; 1899, \$2,829,702; average, \$2,582,045.33.

Thus it will be seen by comparison with the figures above, the trichina inspection would cost Germany about \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 more than the entire annual appropriation for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Amount of American Pork Imported into Germany, 1892-1898.—The author is indebted to Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets of this Department, for the following table, giving the total amount of American pork exported to Germany for the fiscal years 1892 to 1898, inclusive, compiled from the American export statistics. The table of statistics of pork imported into Germany during the calendar years 1897 and 1898 is taken from official German statistics:

Quantity of bacon, hams, and pork exported from the United States to Germany during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1892, to 1898, inclusive.

	Bacon. pounds.	Hams. pounds.	Pork, salted or pickled. pounds.
1892...	15,717,046	955,393	5,077,360
1893...	8,106,490	898,804	709,900
1894...	12,537,829	1,293,735	2,431,325
1895...	13,160,325	1,977,508	2,149,850
1896...	9,086,825	1,855,798	1,261,000
1897...	26,878,280	2,943,983	1,002,637
1898...	51,524,565	11,963,631	8,965,122
Total.	137,011,398	21,888,912	22,527,194

Quantity of bacon, hams, and sausages imported into Germany from the United States during the calendar years 1897 and 1898, according to German official statistics.

	1897. Pounds.	1898. Pounds.
Bacon	33,559,607	57,543,668
Hams	5,809,835	9,555,705
Pork, prepared	4,111,994	15,787,063
Pork, fresh	3,196,919	3,067,067
Sausages, all kinds....	2,394,638	7,236,224

Total

The above figures differ somewhat from the records of the Inspection Division of this Bureau, a difference which is probably to be explained in several ways; some meats certified for Germany have been imported into that country indirectly, and it is a well established fact that not inconsiderable quantities of American meats have been admitted by certain German custom houses without requiring the proper certificate. It is therefore impossible to give the exact quantity of American meat consumed in Germany.

Read The National Provisioner.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK (Per barrel)—				
December				15.15
January	16.35	16.37½	16.35	16.37½
May	16.72½	16.85	16.70	16.82½
July	16.85	16.87½	16.85	16.87½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
December				9.72½
January	9.67½	9.72½	9.70	9.72½
May	9.72½	9.80	9.72½	9.77½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December				8.37½
January	8.37½	8.37½	8.35	8.37½
May	8.57½	8.62½	8.55	8.60

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
December				15.20
January	16.40	16.45	16.40	16.45
May	16.82½	16.92½	16.83½	16.92½
July	16.95	17.00	16.92½	17.00
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
December				9.75
January	9.75	9.77½	9.72½	9.75
May	9.80	9.85	9.80	9.85
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December				8.40
January	8.37½	8.40	8.37½	8.40
May	8.62½	8.65	8.60	8.65

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

No session of the Board of Trade and no curb.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	16.55	16.77½	16.55	16.75
May	17.00	17.30	17.00	17.25
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.85	9.97½	9.82½	9.97½
May	9.92½	10.00	9.92½	10.05
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.47½	8.55	8.45	8.55
May	8.70	8.80	8.67½	8.77½

FINE SWINE

Venango County, Pa., is coming to the front—for swine breeding. Early this fall pork buyers from Buffalo arrived and gathered in a lot of fine swine. Among the number was a hog that weighed 700 lbs. dressed. A Cranberry township farmer has raised one that weighs, dressed, an even 700 lbs.

A PROVISION MAN'S DOUBT

Beware of a man who looks like Sidney B. Dixon of the Hammond, Standish Co., Detroit, Mich., but who is really some one else. He might raise a check on you. He tried it in New York city and possibly elsewhere. Passing for Mr. Dixon is harmless in its way, but passing checks for Mr. Dixon is quite another matter. Put this double in your mind and keep your exodus for adjacent.

Drop an Adlet In

Drop a pebble in the water—
Ripples quickly spread around,
Growing larger, larger, larger,
Till like swelling waves they're found.
It may be a tiny pebble,
But the ripple it will make
In an ever-winding circle,
Will spread over all the lake.

Drop an adlet in the paper—
It is read as soon as seen.
Others see it, read it, heed it,
And a fortune it may mean.
It may be a tiny adlet,
But if honest, well displayed,
You may rest serenely certain,
An impression it has made.

John S. Grey, in Fame.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	3.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
Solid	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.35
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$2.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.30	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$11.00
Plate beef.....	10.50
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. clods.....	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av.	a 11½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av.	a 11½
Shoulders.....		a 8½
Picnics.....	6-8 av.	a 7½
Breakfast bacon.....		a 14

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	7	a 8
Hocks.....	5	a 5½
Extra mess beef.....	2½	a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	11	a 12
Pork loins.....	8	a 9
Spare ribs.....	5½	a 6
Trimnings.....	6	a 7
Boston butts.....	7	a
Cheek meat.....	4	a
Leaf lard.....	10½	a
Skinned shoulders.....	7	a

BUTTERINE

	F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1.....	13	No. 1..... 13½
No. 2.....	15	No. 2..... 14
No. 3.....	16	No. 3..... 15
No. 4.....	17	No. 4..... 16

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½	a 5½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½	a 11½
Borax.....	7½	a 8
Sugar.....		
Pure open kettle.....	4	a 3½
White clarified.....	3½	a
Plantation granulated.....	4½	a 4½
Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15	
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45	
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.00	
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.50	
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10	

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 55 ft.....	a 57
Beef bones, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs.....	a 4½
Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 60

COTTONSEED OIL

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	39	a 40
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	43	a 45
*Butter oil in barrels.....	44	a 45
Crude in tanks.....		a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.		

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DEC. 23.

	Beves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,144	—	475	18,660	8,811
Sixtieth St.....	5,109	123	2,483	24,727	407
Fortieth St.....	—	—	—	—	19,285
West Shore.....	2,813	61	—	2,005	—
Lehigh Valley.....	1,910	—	—	—	—
Balto. and Ohio.....	295	—	—	—	—
Scattering.....	—	—	53	38	—
Totals.....	13,271	184	3,013	45,430	31,675
Totals last week.....	12,499	226	3,413	39,804	32,510

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO DEC. 23.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgia.....	—	—	5,600
Nelson Morris, Ss. Teutonic.....	—	—	1,360
Nelson Morris, Ss. Canadian.....	428	—	—
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria.....	—	—	2,600
Nelson Morris, Ss. Marquette.....	—	—	1,550
Swift & Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	—	—	3,000
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian.....	103	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Georgia.....	425	1,710	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	220	—	—
J. Shamberg & Ss., Ss. Marquette.....	200	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Georgia.....	425	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Mesaba.....	200	—	1,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Marquette.....	200	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Louis.....	—	—	1,300
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Hindoo.....	200	—	—
W. W. Brauer Company, Ss. Canadian.....	200	—	—
G. H. Hammond Company, Ss. Canadian.....	—	—	2,100
I. S. Dillenback, Ss. Roraima.....	—	—	30
Total exports.....	2,601	1,730	21,510
Total exports last week.....	1,442	40	12,677
Boston exports this week.....	2,318	4,391	10,423
Baltimore exports this week.....	995	1,250	—
Philadelphia exports this week.....	695	—	600
Portland exports this week.....	270	1,167	—
Newport News exports this week.....	706	—	—
To Liverpool.....	2,977	1,617	7,122
To Hull.....	4,408	6,901	24,111
To Southampton.....	200	—	1,300
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	—	20	—
Totals to all ports.....	7,585	8,538	32,533
Totals to all ports last week.....	6,630	7,787	20,518

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.50@6.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.80@5.40
Common and ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.70
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.60@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@5.40

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8.75
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	8.00 @ 8.25
Grassers.....	@ 4.00
Buttermilks.....	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.30 @ 6.40
Hogs, medium.....	6.30 @
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.30 @ 6.35
Pigs.....	6.35 @ 6.45
Roughs.....	5.30 @ 5.40

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, best.....	@ 6.00
Canada and state lambs, medium to fair.....	5.50 @ 5.75
Canada and state lambs, culls.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Export sheep.....	@ 4.30
Bucks.....	@ 3.00
Medium sheep.....	3.00 @ 3.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@ 9
Fowls, prime, per lb.....	@ 10
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 6
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	@ 75
Ducks, average Southern, per pair.....	50 @ 60
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.12
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.00
Pigeons, mixed, per pair.....	@ 30

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	94 @ 10
Choice native, light.....	94 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	74 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	74 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	64 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	74 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	6 @ 6
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 @ 6
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	11 @
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.....	6 @ 8
Country dressed buttermilks, per lb.....	7 @ 8
Country dressed grassers.....	5 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 @ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, choice.....	8 @ 9
Canada and state lambs, good to medium.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Canada and state lambs, common to fair.....	7 @ 8
Canada and state lambs, culls.....	6 @ 7
Sheep, best.....	6 @ 7
Sheep, good.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium.....	6 @ 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY

DRY PACKED.

Dry packed—turkeys, Jersey and upriver, fancy.....	@ 14
Dry packed—turkeys, Jersey and upriver, fair to good.....	11 @ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, Maryland and Delaware, fancy.....	@ 14
Dry packed—turkeys, Maryland and Delaware, fair to good.....	11 @ 12
Dry packed—turkeys, State and Penn., fancy.....	12 @ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12 1/2
Dry packed—turkeys, Ohio and Michigan, fair to good.....	11 @ 12
Dry packed—turkeys, other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12
Dry packed—turkeys, other Western, good to prime.....	@ 11
Dry packed—turkeys, poor to fair.....	@ 10
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large.....	15 @ 16
Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, other Jersey, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, other Jersey, fair to good.....	9 @ 11
Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fair to good.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Chickens, other Western, fancy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Chickens, other Western, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Fowls, Ohio and Mich., fancy, scalded.....	@ 9 1/2
Fowls, other Western, dry picked, choice.....	@ 9
Fowls, other Western, scalded, choice.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	7 @ 8
Ducks, Maryland and Delaware, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Ducks, Maryland and Delaware, fair to good.....	14 @ 13
Ducks, Ohio and Mich., fancy.....	14 @ 15
Ducks, other Western, prime.....	13 @ 14
Ducks, poor to fair.....	9 @ 12
Geese, Maryland and Delaware, prime.....	11 @ 12
Geese, Western, prime.....	10 @ 11
Geese, poor to fair.....	7 @ 9
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 @ 13
California hams, average.....	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 1/2 @ 12

GAME

Quail, prime, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Grouse, per pair.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Partridges, per pair.....	@ 1.50
Woodcock, per lb.....	1.00 @ 1.25
English snipe, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Golden plover, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.....	40 @ 50
Wild duck, common.....	25 @ 30
Rabbits, per pair.....	12 @ 15

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	6 @ 7
Cod, heads on, market.....	3 @ 4
Halibut, white.....	10 @ 12
Halibut, gray.....	9 @ 10
Frozen Halibut.....	@ 9
Bluefish, live.....	@ 18
Bluefish, frozen.....	@ 10
Eels, skin on.....	5 @ 6
Eels, skinned.....	5 @ 10
Lobsters, large.....	@ 16
Lobsters, medium.....	10 @
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	12 1/2 @ 15
Mackerel, frozen, large.....	4 @ 16
Haddock.....	@ 20
Flounders.....	4 @ 7
Stripped bass, large.....	25 @
Stripped bass, medium.....	18 @ 20
Pan bass.....	@ 12 1/2
Native sea bass.....	@ 10
Western salmon, steel head.....	@ 20
Silver Salmon, Western.....	@ 15
Porgies, frozen.....	@ 5
Flukes.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Butterfish.....	@ 6
Boneto.....	@ 6
Drawn, frozen Weakfish.....	@ 6

King fish, Southern.....	15 @ 20
Pompano.....	15 @ 1
Scallops, large.....	1.00 @ 1
Scallops, medium.....	@ 10
Red Snappers.....	8 @ 10
Sheepshead.....	7 @ 10

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	@ 25
Creamery, firsts.....	@ 24
Creamery, seconds.....	19 @ 21
Creamery, lower grades.....	16 @ 17
Creamery, June firsts.....	19 @ 21
Creamery, June extras.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Creamery, June make seconds.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Creamery, held thirds.....	13 @ 17
State dairy, tubs, fresh, fancy.....	22 @ 23
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	19 @ 21
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	17 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, etc.....	15 @ 22
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	18 @ 19
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	16 @ 17
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14 @ 15 1/2
Western factory, June fancy.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Western factory, June, fair to choice.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Rolls, fresh, choice.....	17 @ 18
Rolls, fresh, common to prime.....	13 @ 16
Renovated butter, fancy.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	13 @ 18
Packing stock.....	13 @ 14 1/2

CHEESE

State, full cream, small, Full made, fancy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, small, late made, avg. best.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
State, full cream, small, good to prime.....	9 1/2 @ 10
State, full cream, large, Full made, fancy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, late made, avg. best.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, good to prime.....	8 1/2 @ 9
State, full cream, common to fair.....	7 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	8 1/2 @ 9
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/2 @ 8
State, part skims, prime.....	7 @ 7 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good.....	3 @ 4
State, part skims, common.....	3 @ 4
State, Full Skims.....	2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

State and Penna. average prime, per doz.....	@ 31
Western, fresh gathered, choice, per doz.....	@ 30

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Nearby, State and Penna., fresh gathered, fancy, selected, per doz.....	31 @ 33
Nearby, State and Penna., fresh gathered, average best lots.....	@ 29
Nearby, State and Penna., fair to good.....	26 @ 28
Western, fresh gathered, graded.....	@ 28
Western, regular packings.....	22 @ 27
Kentucky, fresh, gathered.....	22 @ 28
Tennessee, fresh gathered.....	22 @ 27
Western, fresh gathered, dirties.....	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, full packed.....	20 @ 25
Refrigerator, dirties.....	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, early packed.....	17 1/2 @ 21
Western, Lined.....	17 1/2 @ 18

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 30c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 65c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

BONES, HOOFB, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.53
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.85
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.00
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75

Blind Ribby sheep	\$0.50 @	3.75
sheep, ribby	2.75 @	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50 @	4.82½
X lambs, per dozen	@	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@	1.75
Culls, lambs	00 @	75

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	15½	14½
Pepper, Sing., white	21	25
Pepper, Penang, white	19½	20½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	15
Allspice	7½	10
Coriander	4	6
Mace	42	45

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per leg, 50 bundles	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 20
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.	45
Hog, American ½ bbls., per lb.	45
Hog, American, kgs., per lb.	45
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	10
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2½ @ 3½
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	87
Beef, middles, per lb.	50
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6 @ 64
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4½

SALTPETRE

Crude	3½ @	39½
Refined—Granulated	4½ @	45
Crystals	4½ @	5
Powdered	4½ @	5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
1 extra	14
1X moulding	13
11	11½
12	10
13	9
14	21
15	17
16	16
17	15
18	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET
BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	23.50	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.90	a 1.95
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.15	a 2.17½
Dried blood, Wests high grade, fine ground	2.25	a 2.32½
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton		
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.80	a 2.82½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.85	a 2.87½
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.70	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05½	a 2.10½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	30	a 40

LARDS IN NEW YORK

Refined, continent	10.40
Refined, South America, tes.	11.10
Refined, South America, kgs.	12.25
Western Steam	10.40
City Steam	9.75 @ 10.00
Compound	8.00 @ 8.25

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats	7/6	15/	16
Oil cake	6/3	7/	12
Bacon	7/6	15/	16
Lard, tierces	7/6	15/	10
Cheese	15/	22/6	2 M
Butter	20/	25/	2 M
Tallow	7/6	15/	16
Beef, per tierce	1/0	3/	16
Pork, per bbl	1/3	2/	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, Jan., 1/6. Corf for orders, Jan. 2/.

HOG MARKETS, DEC. 27

CHICAGO—Receipts 19,000; active; higher \$5.40 @ \$6.70.

ST. LOUIS—Receipts 5,000; 5-10 higher; \$5.65 @ \$6.70.

OMAHA—Receipts 5,500; active; 10 higher; \$5.60 @ \$6.70.

KANSAS CITY—Receipts 9,000; higher; \$5.80 @ \$6.70.

CLEVELAND—Receipts 15 cars; active; higher; \$6.00 @ \$6.55.

INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts 9,000; strong; \$5.75 @ \$6.55.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts 30 cars; 5-10 higher; \$5.45 @ \$6.60.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Dec. 27—Closing.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 79s. Pork firm; prime mess Western 72s. 6d. Lard steady; American refined in pails, 50s.; prime Western in tierces, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 47s. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 43s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 46s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 45s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 45s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 44s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 52s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 42s. 6d. Butter steady; finest United States, 92s.; good United States, 70s. Cheese firm; American finest white, 46s. 6d.; American finest colored, 47s. 6d. Tallow firm; prime city, 30s.; Australian in London, 31s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined—Spot, 22s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 28s. Rosin—Common dull, 3s. 10½d. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7¼d. Linseed oil dull, 31s. 6d.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. caustic soda 2.05 for 60 per cent.
76 per cent. caustic soda 2½ for 60 per cent.
60 per cent. caustic soda 2.20 per 100 lbs.
98 per cent. powdered caustic soda 3½ to 3¾ cts. lbs.
58 per cent. pure alkali 1 to 1.10 for 48 per cent.
48 per cent. carbonate soda ash 1 to 1.1-8 cts. lb.
48 per cent. caustic soda ash 2 cents. per lb.
Biorax 8 cts. lb.
Talc 1¼ to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm oil in casks 5¼ to 5½ cts. lb.; bbls. 5¼ to 6 cts. lb.
Green olive oil 57 to 60 cts. gallon.
Yellow olive oil 58 to 63 cts. gallon.
Green olive oil foots 5¼ to 6 cts. lb.
Cochin coconut oil 8½ cts. lb.
Ceylon coconut oil 7½ to 8 cts. lb.
Cottonseed oil 40 to 43 cts. gallon.
Rosin, M. \$3.25, N. \$3.70, W. G. \$4.15, W. W. \$4.25 per 280 lbs.

Value of Fertilizer

J. C. P., ATLANTA, GA.—The commercial value and the agricultural value are by no means identical. The commercial value represents the cost of the materials to make the fertilizer or the price at which it is held or sold. The agricultural value is the benefit to the crops or soil from the use of such fertilizer. The latter depends upon many conditions such as the kind of soil, the crop, the season, the tillage, time of application, etc., etc. Consequently, it by no means follows that the estimate of the commercial value is a guarantee of a corresponding profit by its use, applied to the soil. The most reliable test of the value of a fertilizer is determined by its use on a given soil and crop, worth far more than all theoretical deductions. You can, however, arrive at an approximate idea of the agricultural value of a given fertilizer from its components and their condition as given by chemical analysis.

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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> MOCKRAUER & SIMONS BUYERS AND EXPORTERS OF SAUSAGE CASINGS </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAMBURG 15. </div> </div>			
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METHOD OF REDUCING SAME TO THE MINIMUM POINT WHILE PRODUCING A COMPARATIVELY SOFT CAKE.
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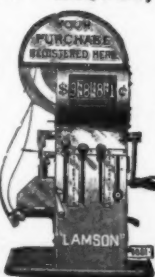
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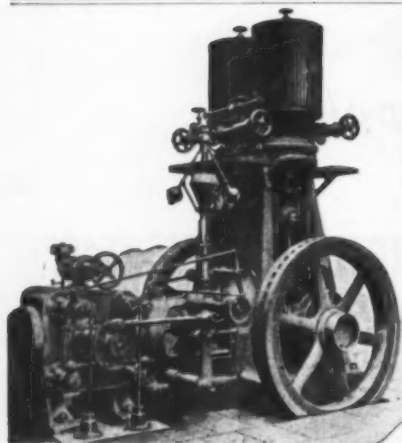
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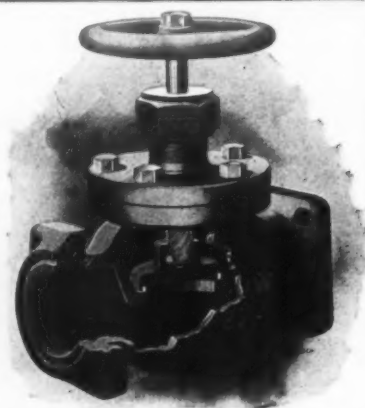
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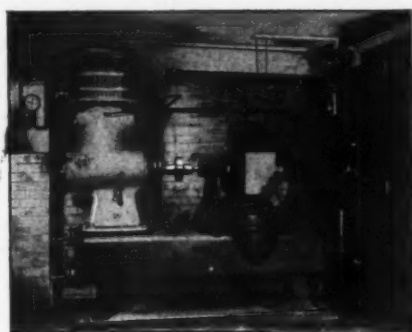
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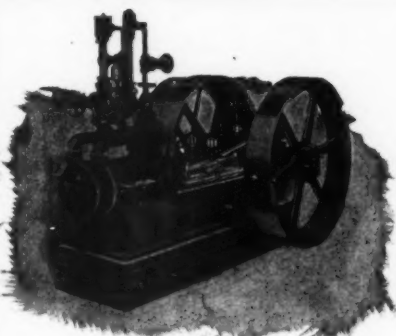
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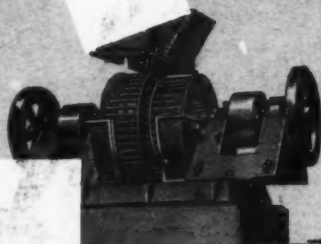
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Bailey, C. M., & Co.
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Dold Packing & Provision Co.
Halsted & Co.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Heyer, A. Lester.
Kings & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeil & Libby.
Lipton, The T. J., Co.
Morris, Nelson & Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Roesech & Son.
Rohe & Brother.
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.
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- POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.**
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Harnischfeger, Chas.
Probeck, P. J.
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Sagemann, C. H.
Springfield Provision Co.
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Hersey Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.
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N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
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- SAUSAGE BOOKS.**
The National Provisioner.
- SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.**
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Zimmerman, M.
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Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
- SAUSAGE MAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
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Howes Co., The S.
- SILICATES OF SODA.**
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- SPICE GRINDERS.**
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Simpson, J. S. & G. F.
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- SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.**
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- VALVES.**
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.
Jenkins Bros.
Wolf Co., The Fred W.
- WASHING POWDER.**
Armour Soap Works.
- WANT AND FOR SALE ADS.**

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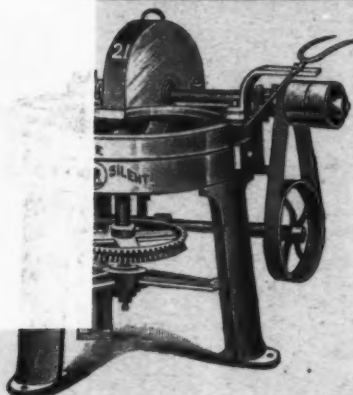
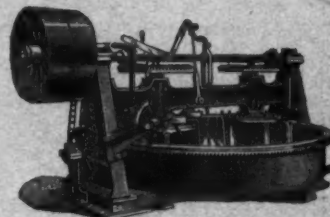
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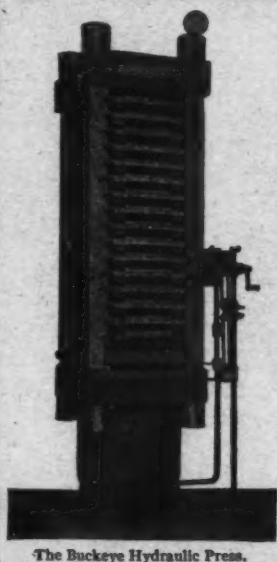
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